

Exposure Hints for  
Hong Kong Snapshooting

Bright views	f16, 1/100
Street scenes	f11, 1/60
Hazy days	f5.6, 1/60
Rainy days	f5.6, 1/25

**FRANCIS WU'S STUDIO**  
Gloucester Arcade

# CHINA MAIL

ESTABLISHED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

NO. 33358. HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1946. PRICE: 10 CENTS.

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## British Talks On Suez Canal

Cairo, May 14.  
Direct negotiations for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty will hang fire for the next ten days.

During this period, members of the British delegation will turn to inspecting military installations throughout the country to estimate the time required for the British evacuation.

While this is taking place, it is most unlikely that there will be any formal meeting between the two delegations, but the British will concentrate on drafting a new treaty.

It is not known when the two delegations will meet again, but the Egyptian Premier emphasised that the British and Egyptian representatives are "in constant touch."

Meanwhile, Mr. William Eric Beckett, legal adviser to the Foreign Office, has arrived from London. Political circles in Egypt regard this as a sign that a definite advance has been made towards an agreement on a new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Mr. Beckett helped in the drafting of the 1936 treaty, which is now the subject of the revision negotiations.

Despite the continued attacks on the negotiators by the Wafdists and renewal of the Egyptian League of Nations (Wafdists) by the Kofia Party (Wafdists) of the "unity of the Nile Valley" union of Egypt and the Sudan), the negotiations are thought to be going well.

The Premier is regarded as having skillfully countered the Kofia demand for a plebiscite on any agreement by his announcement that he will hold elections for a new parliament if the negotiations succeed and a treaty is signed.—Reuter.

Following were members of the Committee: Mr. Lawrence Kadoorie (chairman), Capt. C. N. Lentaing, Wing Cdr. F. W. Chadwick, Capt. J. P. Lumley, Col. H. M. Whitcombe, Wing Cdr. R. H. Richards, Mr. H. W. Lee (replaced later by Mr. G. L. Wilson, on Mr. Lee's departure from the Colony), Lt. Col.

## HOUSING REPORT ISSUED "Minister Of Reconstruction" Proposed To Coordinate Work In Colony Stress On Need For Speedy Action

That a Senior Executive Officer be appointed to the staff of His Excellency the Governor with powers equivalent to those of a Minister of Reconstruction, whose sole duty it shall be to coordinate the work of reconstruction and housing, is one of the principal recommendations in the Final Report of the Building Reconstruction Advisory Committee, which was released for publication yesterday.

The report reveals that 310 European-type residential buildings have suffered serious damage and that 1,808 have been destroyed, and that there is, therefore, a shortage of normal non-Chinese accommodation for between 7,000 and 9,000 persons.

AT THE SAME TIME, AT THE DRAFTING OF THE REPORT, 834 BUILDINGS WERE UNDER REQUISITION, INCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 600 EUROPEAN-TYPE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, EQUIVALENT TO SPACE FOR APPROXIMATELY 2,000 CIVILIANS. STRESS THROUGHOUT THE REPORT IS UPON THE NEED FOR SPEEDY DECISION AND ACTION BY GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE PLANNING OF SOME MEASURE OF SUBSIDY TO PRIVATE OWNERS OF PROPERTY TO BRING THE COST OF REPAIRS TO A PRICE LEVEL CLOSER TO THAT EXISTING WHEN RENT RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION WAS INTRODUCED BEFORE THE WAR.

The terms of reference were: (i) To find and state the facts relating to the present condition of buildings in the Colony and to report on the extent of the damage done in the Colony to buildings of all types, placing them in categories according to their functions.

(ii) To make recommendations on policies to be adopted to hasten rehabilitation.

(iii) To review the present allocation of accommodation and to prepare estimates of accommodation likely to be needed for the Services, Government and civilian use for a period of, say, 12 months.

(iv) To make recommendations for new construction and repairs, and for priority of each category of building reconstruction work.

(v) To advise on the policy for importation of building materials.

(vi) To recommend what Government control (if any) should be imposed to ensure that materials in short supply are allocated in the best interests of the community.

(vii) To advise on policy for financing reconstruction, legislation and town planning and other relevant matters.

## RUSSIA AND U.N.O.

London, May 14.  
The Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said today he was convinced that Soviet Russia would not walk out of the United Nations, despite the recent events before the Security Council.

"Soviet leaders know they would thereby risk uniting the world against them. That is the last thing they or any sensible person want," Associated Press.

## RUSSIANS TO BACK ARABS

Damascus, May 14.  
The Soviet Minister to Syria told the Syrian Government that the Soviet Government has decided to back the Arab case if the Arab League brings the Palestine problem before the U.N.O., it was reported here today.

The Minister was said to have communicated this decision to the Syrian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in an interview.

The Prime Minister later called a cabinet meeting and informed his ministers of the Soviet decision. The Arab Governments will be immediately informed.—Reuter.

## Faint Cry Of "Dad, Dad"

Princeton, May 14.  
Faint cries of "Dad, Dad" led a search party to 12-year-old Brian William Creed, lying injured on Dartmoor.

His father, an engineer in Dartmoor prison, was one of the searchers.

A mile away lay the body of Brian's ten-year-old companion, Ronald Nichols, a prison officer's son, killed by an explosion which injured Brian.

## RARE GIFT

Adelaide, May 14.  
A pair of white kangaroos will shortly be shipped to London as a gift to the former Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, from the Australian Stock Owners Association.

The animals, believed to be the only representatives of their species in the world, are now on view at the Adelaide Zoo.—Reuter.

## Attempt To Smuggle Jews

Off Haifa, May 14.  
The ancient, rust-scarred Greek motorship "Smyrni" is today ploughing through the Mediterranean Sea, off Palestine, in the custody of H.M.S. "Jarvis" and two gunboats.

The passengers on board the "Smyrni" are 1,750 stateless Jewish men, women and children, illegal immigrants who left Constantia (Rumania) a week ago without passports.

"Jarvis" took the battered ship and its human cargo into custody last night, after planes had spotted her position. She was heading toward Tel Aviv, where it was planned to land the illegal immigrants. Now, under the eyes of "Jarvis", she is cruising slowly along the Palestine coast until the authorities decide what to do with her, and what is more important, her passengers.

The ship's decks are crowded with Jews, many of them singing the Jewish national anthem. All are in tatters.—Associated Press.

## Giral Documents Accuse Franco

New York, May 14.  
The Spanish Republican Government today said flatly that the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco is threatening world peace by working on atomic energy with the aid of German scientists.

The statement was contained in one of the documents brought by Jose Giral, President of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, from Paris for presentation to the United Nations sub-committee investigating the Spanish situation.

The report contained a statement on atomic research being carried out in Granada and Murcia. It was learned from a reliable source.

Since Giral said the report would be submitted to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, within the next 24 hours, it was learned that the report also said:

That General Franco is maintaining a huge military force, a large part of which is massed on the French border.

Gestapo Agents.

That the Caudillo is not only sheltering many notorious Nazis but actually employing many former Gestapo agents in Spain's secret police. The report lists the names.

That Franco is violating human rights by "tortures, terrorism and cruelty" in jails and concentration camps.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Republican Government said their regime would be recognized by Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria within a few days.

They also declared it is highly probable that Norway and Denmark will recognize it shortly.—Associated Press.

British officers with his forces, which might be used at his trial.

Mr. McNell declared that the British Government had not yet been informed of the specific charges against General Franco, who, despite a request for this information, has refused to furnish it.—Reuter.

## NEW BATTLESHIP ON HER TRIALS

LONDON, MAY 14.  
BRITAIN'S NEWEST BATTLESHIP, "VANGUARD"—BUILT BY MR. JOHN BROWN ON THE CLYDEBANK—HAS JUST RETURNED FROM INITIAL TRIALS. ENGINE, GUNNERY, STEAMING AND STEERING TRIALS WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE SHE IS OFFICIALLY COMMISSIONED IN AUGUST.

EARLY NEXT YEAR HER FIRST LONG CRUISE WILL TAKE THE ROYAL FAMILY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Vanguard", which cost £11,000,000, is armed with 16 5.25 inch guns and a large number of Bofors anti-aircraft guns, and is also equipped with the latest radar installations and other secret devices not yet fitted in any other warship. Lessons learned during the recent war were incorporated in her construction.

(The figures for her armament are given as received, and should be treated with reserve. Presumably, they refer to her secondary armament only.)

She is powered by steam turbines and has eight water-tube boilers incorporating a new system of oil burning. Exhaustive research in every sphere of ship armament and design has produced a maritime fortress combining strength with speed and efficiency and immune to attacking power.

Localising Damage.

The machinery layout has been planned to localise damage. Each set of engines has its own boilers so that a hit in one set of engine rooms or boiler rooms can only affect one set of machinery, the other three remaining intact, and this principle applies also to the electrical supply systems.

Pumps are fitted high to obviate their being submerged by local flooding.

The full wartime complement will include 100 officers and 1,500 men, and amenities provided show big advance in accommodation for crew.

## Brazil To Fight Communism

Rio de Janeiro, May 14.  
The Brazilian Government has seized the port of Santos, the world's largest coffee outlet, in what is considered to be the first move in a long-threatened campaign against Communists.

The action followed the closing of the Stevedore's Syndicate for six months by the Ministry of Labour, which recently employed the police to force dock workers to unload Spanish ships. The stevedores had refused to work on ships flying the flag of Franco Spain.

The Sao Paulo Security Chief said that on the night of May 11 persons considered to be suspicious had been arrested and guards were posted around the Stevedore's Syndicate headquarters. Mounted police looked on at mass meetings in the Plaza.

The commanding general of Sao Paulo asserted that the army is standing by but that resistance to the government is unlikely in view of the repeated warnings by Communist leader Luis Carlos Prestes against any provocation of the authorities.

The Communist newspaper "Tribuna Paulista" accuses Labour Minister Nogueira Lima of being a "gondarmerie of Franco."—Associated Press.

## Interim Govt. For India

Simla, May 14.  
An interim government for India will be announced before the British Cabinet Mission leaves for home, it was learned here today.

It is taken for granted that the names have already been discussed and probably approved. Informed observers consider that the announcement which the British Mission is expected to make after its return to New Delhi from Simla will also include their consideration of proposals for a long term settlement.

The British Ministers and the Viceroy are leaving Simla today for New Delhi. Congress and Muslim League delegates to the conference are also leaving Simla, except the League President, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, whose plans are not known.—Reuter.

## PACIFIC WAR BASES

Tokyo, May 14.  
The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Chifley, asked at a press conference here to define Australia's attitude regarding the problem of Pacific bases, said: "We desire that the question be looked at in an overall manner while the situation is surveyed rather than tackled piecemeal."

Australia, he said, was willing to discuss the matter with all concerned. She desired, however, to continue her close association with the Americans in the Pacific.

Mr. Chifley defined the purpose of his mission as a visit on behalf of the Australian Government and people to offer to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, personal thanks for his brilliant leadership and for the conduct of the campaign against Japan.

He "side-stepped" the question by a Japanese reporter regarding the possibility of the Japanese Emperor being indicted as a war criminal.—Reuter.

## THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Cloudy, with intermittent drizzle; fair periods; light easterly winds.

Tribuna: Position at 6 a.m. 14.4 deg. N, 140.7 deg. E, direction uncertain.

Yesterday's temperatures, etc.:—Maximum:—40 deg. at 4 p.m. Minimum:—74.5 deg. at 9 a.m. Rainfall:—0.00 inches. Max. Rel. Humidity:—66% at 0



# CHINA MAIL

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## DEATH

CRUZ.—On Wednesday, May 1, 1946 at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Anna Francisca Corzano Cruz, aged 62 years, the dearly-beloved mother of Frederick, Jeronimo, Leonado, Victor, Benjamin, Mrs. Quimera Franco, Mrs. Emilia Xavier, Mrs. Bertha Silva and Mrs. Carmen Bolk and grandmother of Dorothy Cruz, Donald Cruz, Marie Franco, Eddy Xavier, Alfredo Xavier, Carlo Xavier and Demetrio Xavier.

## HOUSING REPORT

When we recall that the Housing Commission of 1935 took roughly three years to produce its report, the achievement of the Kadonie Committee, confronted with, in many respects, a heavier task, in completing its investigations and making its recommendations in a matter of three months deserves the warmest thanks of Government and the community. There was, of course, a decided difference in the circumstances, but it is none the less to the credit of the 1946 Committee that their response to the need fulfilled all the requirements in the way of energy and initiative. If their example stimulates Government to equal vigour and promptitude, in shaping policy and framing programmes, there should be every reason for satisfaction. Even that is the least serious side of the problem. It is one thing to decide, as Government may upon the Committee's recommendation, to subsidise building materials and labour costs, and another to obtain materials in quantities adequate to give shape to substantial re-building schemes. It is a far from comforting picture that the Committee has been able to present as a fact-finding body. And although that, in itself, affords no justification for throwing up hands in despair, it is as well that the unpleasant truth should be known. An additional 9,000 Europeans and Americans are expected to arrive in Hong Kong within the next twelve months. Such has been the damage to European residential property that there will not be normal accommodation available for approximately 7,000 of them. Over 1,800 houses have been completely destroyed, while nearly 600 intact houses have been requisitioned by different branches of the Services and, their own accommodation being heavily strained, or so they say, they will give them up with the greatest reluctance. The only answer, in fact, is reconstruction and new construction, and we ask that at a time when building materials are in scarce supply in every part of the world, the position has to be faced that the housing shortage, already so acute, must inevitably become more so before the hardly begun process of repair and re-building can hope to make itself felt. More and more people must, for some time to come, be found accommodation in existing buildings, strained as they may be. Lower standards of comfort must be a common acceptance in the general interest, even to the point of consent to a billeting scheme, affecting those who happen now to be generously housed. Difficulties there may be, but none of them are insuperable if the full facts are recognised and drive and determination mark official efforts to meet the problems as they arise. There will, for this reason, be ready endorsement of the Committee's recommendation of the appointment of a "Minister of Reconstruction" responsible to His Excellency the Governor. The right man in the right place, concentrating on this No. 1 problem, housing in all its aspects, may be expected to produce results impossible, say, to a Director of Public Works, whose time and attention must be divided over numerous additional problems of rehabilitation. Full analysis of the 63-page Report is not today possible, but it is comprehensive and informative, and it is to be hoped that, in the results that it produces, it will prove to be labour well repaid.

# Honesty The Best Policy? Britain Wonders

British experts dealing with reparations to be paid by Germany and plans for her future industry are wondering whether honesty is the best policy.

Britain is taking out of the British zone far less and putting in proportionately far more than any of the other Allies with the possible exception of America.

In the Russian and French zones especially, the occupying powers have shipped off to their own countries anything they could find which would be of benefit to them. No lists have been published of these plants, stocks, machines etc. which have been carried off.

But Britain, who has urgent need of many things which could be taken from the British zone and which will in any case be available later for reparations, has taken only about £1,000,000 worth of material—all of which has been listed and will be debited to her in the Reparations Account.

No statistics are available, but it is certain that the French and Russians have taken hundreds of times more than this from their zone.

Here is one example of what is happening: British manufacturers are being shown under with enquiries for press-studs which Germany formerly supplied to the greater part of the world which she cannot now produce for export at all. In the British zone, there are some of the most modern plants for turning out press-studs which are better, cheaper and infinitely more quickly reduced than any in Britain. If those machines were dismantled, packed and taken at once to Britain, British manufacturers would be in a position to secure the world export market in press-studs. But if the machines are put into the reparations pool, and held up by the red tape inevitable in getting things through the channel, they will reach the British manufacturers in a year or so, at a time when British machine makers should be in a position to produce machines for the purpose. By then the German machines will only serve to compete with British machines, whereas now they would break down a serious bottle neck and bring excellent results.

There are thousands of similar cases. Housing materials are another example. We could get masses of material for rebuilding Britain from the British zone of Germany. But if it goes through the normal reparations channels, instead of being taken directly as it would be if it were in the Russian or French zone and shipped quickly to where it is wanted, it will not arrive until British factories are in a position to produce the goods themselves.

The reasons given for not taking things direct and shipping them off to England are that Britain wants to give the small nations of Europe a chance to get their fair share of reparations which are essential to their reconstruction after years of occupation and the complete destruction of their economy. On the other hand, it is pointed out that Britain is paying heavily to maintain the British zone of Germany at present and to keep her army of occupation there. The small nations who would benefit by reparations are bearing none of this expense.

When reparations do become available from the Western zone the lion's share goes to Russia as the most damaged country of the United Nations. The first shipment of advance reparations to the U.S.S.R. is scheduled for this month or early next month. It totals 2,600 tons and is estimated to be far more valuable than all the reparations so far taken by the British from their zone. It includes materials from a ship-building, an aircraft and a ball-bearing plant.

It is quite understandable therefore that the Russian experts working on the level of industry plant try to secure for the Russian zone as great a share as possible of what production is to be left for Germany. This releases more machinery in the western zones, of which Russia gets the lion's share, tends to keep the Eastern zone prosperous and free from unemployment while the western zones are burdened with the danger of rapidly growing unemployment, and provides roads for export from which Russia can repay herself for any food and materials she has to supply to the people of her zone.

The Russian experts also try to insist that production to be left in the Western zones should be reckoned on a basis of a two shift day—which would again set free still more plant for reparations.

duce results impossible, say, to a Director of Public Works, whose time and attention must be divided over numerous additional problems of rehabilitation. Full analysis of the 63-page Report is not today possible, but it is comprehensive and informative, and it is to be hoped that, in the results that it produces, it will prove to be labour well repaid.

On this second point, a ruling has now been made by the Control Council that production from plant which is important from a war potential point of view shall be reckoned on the basis of a two-shift day so as to leave the minimum of such plant in the country and make rapid expansion of production impossible. But in the textile, boot and shoe, and other light industries not dangerous to peace and likely to produce exports with which German imports can be paid for, one shift a day shall be taken as the basis for reckoning productive capacity except where the tradition of the industry has been to work two shifts.

It is believed that the Russians were keen on the Western zones adopting the two shift basis of reckoning production not only to increase the amount of plant available for reparations but also because they have taken away so much of the industrial plant in their own zone to replace that destroyed by the Germans in Western Russia, that they cannot unless two shifts are worked to

By HUBERT HARRISON

Reuters Correspondent

produce the large quota of production in their zone which they are insisting shall be left there. For instance, the basis for estimating the production of textiles to be left to Germany is 10 kilograms (20 lbs approximately) per head of population. The other Allied experts wanted this divided among the zones on the basis of their population—which would have been more than fair to the Russian zone which has a far higher proportion of agricultural products as compared with industrial workers than the Western zones, and especially the British zone.

But the Russian experts insisted that the Eastern zone should

retain a production which worked out at far more than 10 kilograms per head of the population of the zone (20 millions) while other three should divide what remained of production among themselves as they liked. In the case of paper production which is estimated on a basis of 28 kilograms (about 62 lbs.) per head of population, productive capacity is to be left on the basis of the population of each zone—although in this case by far the greatest present productive capacity is in the British zone.

It is indeed doubtful, experts state, whether the Russian zone will be able to produce, even with a two shift day, the quota of production of textiles and paper which the Russian experts have insisted should be left to them. Finally, the idea of all plant surplus to the production left in each zone being immediately made available for reparations rouses many doubts in the minds of British experts. Germany must be allowed to retain sufficient production in such harmless lines as textiles and paper, boots and shoes, etc. to allow for some exports with which to pay for imports of raw materials and food. Otherwise the British tax-payer will for many years be called upon to foot a big bill for food to keep the population of the British zone alive.

As the experts begin working on the next step of the planning of German post-war industry—the preparation of the detailed Reparations Plan—many of them are beginning more and more to agree with the opinion expressed by German economic experts, that the level of industry plan is too drastic and will not work. Above all, they say, steel production has been cut too fine and the machine tool industry too drastically reduced. Thus it will be impossible to maintain German production at the levels arranged in the plan as steel and machines will not be available to replace the old machinery which is being left. It is laid down that reparations shall be taken from the newest plants and the oldest left—as it wears out.—Reuter.

# Something To Talk About

The following letter to the Editor of The Times, appeared in the issue of April 12, 1946.

Sir.—The following is an accurate account of the situation in Europe a few years after the battle of Waterloo.

If the word "Left" be substituted throughout for the word "Right" and vice versa there will be seen to exist a certain parallel with the present situation. The great war was over. The result of it was considered a victory for the parties of the Right in most countries of Europe. All the great Powers were under Rightist Governments.

"Russia dominated the continent. Although she had played an equivocal part at the beginning of the war and had even made an alliance with the one man who was mainly responsible for all the bloodshed, she had later altered her policy and it was that man's unsuccessful invasion of Russia which had proved the turning-point in his fortunes.

"The Russian army had fought with astonishing courage and had proved a decisive factor in the victory. "Now that the general trend in politics was towards the Right, the Russian Government, under one who was generally considered an enlightened autocrat, represented that trend in its extremist form and was anxious not only to push the victory of the Right to its limits but to prevent the Left from ever reasserting itself.

"In one country of Europe the forces of the Left were still powerful. That country was Spain, and there a Leftist regime succeeded, despite strong opposition, in holding the forces of the Right at bay.

"The Rightist governments of

other European countries were indignant, and so indignant as those of Russia and of France.

"The position of France was delicate, because she had after all been defeated in the war, and had at one period been dominated by the Left. France was anxious to show that she still had an army, urged on as she was by Russia, to take independent action on the Spanish frontier.

"Great Britain also had a government of the Right, but it was a moderate government which deplored interference in the internal affairs of other nations and was strongly opposed to intervention in Spain.

"They took the view that it was for the Spanish people themselves to decide upon the form of government they preferred."

HISTORICUS.

## BOOKS

# LINKLATER AGAIN

I wonder who invented the theory that the Scotch have no sense of humour. In literature it is hard to think of a Scottish writer who was not a humorist, from Burns and Scott to Stevenson and Barrie. And among living writers, there are no more original humorists than James Bridie and Eric Linklater.

Eric Linklater, having both over the wireless and on the printed page given masterly expression to the heroic spirit during the war, has in his new novel "Private Angelo" (Cape, 8s. 6d.) relaxed into the scapegrace humour that first made him famous.

"Private Angelo is a coward, an Italian soldier without the gift of courage, who outstrips all the other deserters in running away from battle. He is one of Nature's innocents who is always getting into trouble in a world inimical to a peace-loving and who is born to be deceived in love. In spite of his genius for getting into trouble, however, he has a cork-like gift for bobbing to the surface.

Most of the characters, male and female, including Angelo's colonel, are rogues of one kind or another. And some of the Germans who arrest the colonel during their occupation of Rome are worse than rogues. But even the presence of the Germans does not overcloud the comedy which ends with the much-

# BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

The trouble with International Exhibitions is that the hopes of the public are raised long in advance of the event by hints that they will be not so much exhibitions as fairs.

Business men see a chance to show mounds of refrigerators and radio sets, whereas all the general public is thinking of is scenic railways, trick-of-the-lion, men, coconut-shells, and that great strength which rings the bell. It will be Suet's job to combine the two. Every Portuguese business man who surveys the latest reaper and binder will notice that a beautiful girl with a Japanese sunshade is walking a tightrope above the reaper and binder section of the Pavilion of Agricultural Machinery. And the visitor from Turkey who inquires about telephone dials will be answered by a tattooed sailor ready to swallow a sword.

## The Strabismus Expedition

Four thousand feet up Popocatepetl Strabismus found two old men in a cave. Deciding that one of them would act as interpreter while he asked the other for news of the fossilised food, he said to the senior of the two, "Me wante know way to belled treasure, honourable sir, makee muchee thanks." The old man gazed at Strabismus then tried junior, with the same result. To interpret, said Professor Slopper, "an interpreter must know at least two languages. These gentlemen apparently know only one, or perhaps none." Struck by the inappreciable logic of this point of view the savant determined to put things on a pictorial footing. Seizing a large sheet of paper from a quiver, he drew a picture of Strabismus. There the matter rests at present.

## Hyde Park

Hyde Park is still closed to the public at midnight. But as there are no railings, said the Minister of Works, people can walk round the pillar where the railings used to be and enter the park. Another way of not keeping people out would be to have a door standing by itself round which people could walk, or the frame of a door, through which they could go. In the old "Follies" of Pellissier there used to be a scene in which a man found a door marked "Locked" and simply pushed it open at the hinges, and went in.

# GERMANY WON'T RISE IN A HURRY

For the past two months I have been travelling around Central and South-eastern Europe trying to assess what the future holds in this area—Europe's source of conflict for 100 years.

Three salient features, with three salient questions, present themselves:

Germany is out. Her political dictatorship over Central and South-eastern Europe is as dead as Hitler.

Question: Will she stay dead? Or will her reconstruction which is now being undertaken in Germany lead to the resurgence of an aggressive Germany, capable of plunging us into a third war?

Soviet Russia has become a Central European power—politically and geographically. She is the dominant power.

Question: Does she mean to inherit Germany's political and economic control of this area; and, if so, how will she use it?

With the elimination of the German regime and those who upheld it, Central and South-east Europe is now going through a revolution—social, political, and economic.

Question: What's going to be the outcome of this revolution?

Let us examine the evidence. Belief in the rapid recovery of Germany and the resurgence of a State capable of renewed aggression is founded mainly on the experience of what happened after 1918 and on the astonishing progress already made in the reconstruction of Germany under Allied auspices—particularly in the industrially all-important British zone.

The only analogy, however, between the situation of Germany after 1918 and the situation today is that it is the same country and the same people.

Last year I found Germany laid waste as no land has been laid waste before. Nor did I see, in the countries of Central and South-east Europe that I have just visited, damage approaching the completeness of the devastation in the Rhineland-Westphalian area of Germany. And that area was the basis of Germany's industrial predominance.

I have seen remarkable things done under the auspices of the British military government in getting German industrial plants essential to European reconstruction working again. I saw an oil refinery at Miskburg, which seemed to have been battered about as badly as a factory could be, patched up and working to almost total capacity within three months.

But it would take many years before the Ruhr and Westphalia could be rebuilt to their old capacity, and by that time other industrial areas of Central Europe, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria will have got the start that Germany never allowed them to get when she was strong.

Nor may we forget that Germany has had to give up to Poland some of its most important industrial capacity, and may yet have to cede other industrial areas in the west.

I predict that during the next five years the Russians will do all they can to foster that eastward shift of Central Europe's industrial centre of gravity which began when Krupp's 1942 moved east to escape the R.A.F.

I predict that when the time comes for the Russians to collect from the Ruhr the remotest villages, and of the enthusiasm of the Russian people for all things dramatic.

In "Elizabeth Lady Holland to Her Son" (Murray, 18s.) the Earl of Ilchester has edited a selection from more than 1,350 letters written by one of the most remarkable women in the English society of the first half of the nineteenth century. Lady Holland has stamped her character on her correspondence even when she makes the briefest reference to the Duke of Wellington's bad temper or to Sydney Smith's composing a verse re-circled for a salad.

As we read, we move in a thickly populated world of statesmen, courtiers and authors—most enjoyable company for those who like browsing on old family papers.

machinery and industrial equipment which is due to them under the Potsdam Agreement, they won't take it home with them to Russia.

They will set it up in what is now Polish Silesia.

I predict that during the next five years we will see the industries of Czechoslovakia and Poland, perhaps of Austria establishing themselves in place of Western Germany as the industrial suppliers of Eastern and South-east Europe.

No—Germany will never regain the crushing industrial preponderance which will enable her to endanger the peace of Europe on her own.

Not only is her industrial position as much weaker than in 1918, but Germany also has no army and no government.

The only German government today is the Government of Chancellor Leopold Figl in Vienna. And that's about all worth weighing in assessing the future.

However sincere the present Austrian Government is in its desire to work with the Allies, Austria will be the home base for the earliest German movements of resurgence.

Later, as control relaxes in the occupation zones of Germany proper, we will see them there, too.

Before these next five years are up we will hear of a movement demanding the union of South Germany (Bavaria and Baden) with Austria on the grounds of political, cultural, and ethnic affinity and of economic necessity.

That movement will have the secret support of what is left of the German militarists and expansionists.

They will see it not as a dangerous separatist movement, splitting militarist Prussia from the law-abiding South—as its protagonists will describe it—but as an opportunity to build up Germany into a new, a militant Fourth Reich based on Vienna instead of Berlin.

Once formed, they would expect to absorb successfully the Catholic Rhineland, Westphalia, Hesse, and perhaps even Luxembourg, to form a strong Germany, which could exploit for her own aggrandisement any quarrel between East and West.

I don't expect this movement for a new Anschluss to be successful. There will be insuperable opposition from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. But all this won't prevent Germany from working for a militant Fourth Reich.

They pin their faith to a clash between East and West, in which both sides will bid for German support.

Their propagandists are already hard at it preparing the ground. Dr. Wurm, Bishop of Wurtemberg and leader of the Protestant Church in Germany, is one of them. Addressing himself to the Archbishop of Canterbury recently, he said that what was being done in Germany by the Allies, particularly by the Russians, was a greater crime than the one committed by Hitler in 1939.

German Communists for their part are trying to seduce Soviet Russia by offering her an alliance of Communist-controlled Germany—a scheme which has the backing of certain German militarists who believe they could attain world domination for Germany as the brains of an all-conquering Soviet Empire.

That is what is behind the pressure now being brought by Communists in Western Germany to follow the example of the Socialists in Berlin and the Russian zone, by joining up in one big workers' party.

Such a union, they premise the Russians, would give them control of any central government that may be forced in Germany, and turn the whole country into a satellite of the Soviet Union.

But there is not going to be any conflict for German militarists to exploit, however strong Soviet Russia is today, and may become in the future. Creation of the United Nations Organisation, if it means anything at all, means that no Power will in the future be able to repudiate treaties unilaterally as Germany did in the past.

And that means German hopes of rebuilding another Gross Deutschland out of conflict between the United Nations are doomed.



# NO AGREEMENT EXPECTED Unless Western Powers Make Concessions

## Teheran Massing Troops

Teheran, May 14. Hovakim Es Salteneh, Iranian Premier, in a statement broadcast over the Teheran Radio tonight, said a deadlock had been reached in the negotiations with the Azerbaijan mission, and the talks would be continued later.

Reporting that the Democratic delegates had referred to Tabriz for further instructions, the Premier's statement blamed the "unconstitutional demands" by Jafar Pishavari, Azerbaijan "Premier" and head of the mission, for the breakdown in the negotiations.

The failure to agree had first arisen over the question of the appointment of a Governor for Azerbaijan province, the Premier's statement continued.

Pishavari had demanded the appointment by the Provincial Council. Furthermore, he wanted army and gendarmerie commanders appointed by the Azerbaijan authorities.

The third Azerbaijan demand, which led to the deadlock, was the distribution of state land for the peasants.

Calling for a speedy settlement of the status of Azerbaijan to enable the Iranian parliament to proceed with the legislation for the Soviet-Iranian Oil Company, the statement added that Azerbaijan would be included in the elections and send delegates to Teheran.

Meanwhile, Jafar Pishavari has returned to Tabriz. He has disposed of the rumours here last night that the Government dismissed his headquarters and was preventing his departure until an agreement had been reached.

Dr. Pishavari's departure followed the Tabriz Radio announcement that the Azerbaijan "National Army" would fight any attempt to enter the province by Government troops, who are reported to have moved the key points all along the Azerbaijan border.—Reuter.

## Mr. Attlee Has Nothing To Say On India

London, May 14.

Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, told the House of Commons today that he had nothing to add to the communique issued in India on the breakdown of the Simla conference.

He was replying to a question by Mr. Richard Butler (Conservative) asking if he had any information communicated to the House about the breakdown and future intentions of the Cabinet Mission to India.

The Prime Minister replied: "The House will have seen the communique issued by the delegation in India and the Viceroy. I will keep the House informed of developments, but at the moment I have nothing to add to the communique issued in India and published in the press here."

Mr. Butler asked for an answer to the second part of his question regarding the future of the Cabinet Mission, and if any fresh instructions had been sent from the Cabinet in London.

Mr. Attlee replied that no fresh instructions would be necessary at present.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Acting Leader of the Opposition, said that there appeared from the press this morning to be some indication that the Ministers in India were taking some new initiative. It was that fact which had made Mr. Butler add the query to his question.

Mr. Eden asked if the Prime Minister had any information, or if not, if he would give it as soon as possible.

The Prime Minister replied that he would certainly give the information when he could. He added, "I should not have understood from that phrase as meaning a new instruction, but having got the two sides together for talks, a new initiative must mean another attempt to bring them together again."

In reply to Mr. C. Williams (Conservative), Mr. Attlee indicated that the Dominions were being kept fully informed of the talks in India.—Reuter.

## No Change In American Attitude

PARIS, MAY 14. RUSSIAN QUARTERS PREDICTED LAST NIGHT THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WOULD BREAK UP WITHOUT AGREEMENT ON MAJOR ITEMS WITHIN TWO OR THREE DAYS UNLESS THE WESTERN POWERS GAVE IN TO SOVIET DEMANDS TO AWARD TRIESTE TO YUGOSLAVIA AND TO KEEP GREAT BRITAIN OUT OF ITALIAN NORTH AFRICA.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, IT WAS REPORTED BY A RESPONSIBLE SOURCE, WERE REMAINING FIRM IN THEIR INSISTENCE THAT THE ADRIATIC PORT BE GIVEN TO ITALY.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, returned to Monday's session from a week-end conference in London with British and Dominions ministers, armed. It was reported, with their approval for his demands for British trusteeship over Cyrenaica.

Mr. Bevin advanced this demand last week when the Russians announced their support for giving the colonies to Italy under United Nations trusteeship.

Soviet officials, according to reliable Russian sources, feel that they have made enough concessions, chiefly on the reparations and colonial issues, and that now it is time for Britain and the United States to come through with the compensating half of a bargain.

M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, last week abandoned Russian claims for trusteeship in Tripolitania and offered to moderate Moscow's demand for Italian reparations.

Trieste Dispute  
Mr. James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, agreed with the Soviet Union in supporting the French proposal on Italian colonies, whereby Rome would administer the areas under the United Nations provided they were given their independence after 10 years.

The original American proposal was to place the colonies under a joint United Nations trusteeship.

The Russian delegation was reported determined to prevent British military forces from re-

maintaining along the Libyan coast as long as the Russians themselves were exiting.

While admitting that the population of Trieste is predominantly Italian, M. Molotov was reported to be insisting that the port was vital to the whole northern region of Yugoslavia as an economic outlet.

The council, according to American officials, will take up sometime today the German question, involving France's demand for political detachment of the Ruhr and Rhineland.—Associated Press.

### Informal Session

Paris, May 14. The Big Four Foreign Ministers were still facing the unresolved major problems of Trieste and Italian reparations when they met this evening in an informal session at the office of the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault.

They were meeting after a weekend interval, which the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, employed in first hand consultation with the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee in England.

Minor Italian questions still awaiting the ministers' decision are:

1. Allocation of Italian naval vessels between the allies.
2. Franco-Italian frontier questions, including frontier adjustment and demilitarisation of frontier areas.
3. Status of private bilateral treaties between allied countries and Italy.—Reuter.

## Portugal To Cede Azores?

London, May 14.

Authoritative sources disclosed today that Anglo-American-Portuguese negotiations are in progress on the future of the Azores.

Earlier a Foreign Office spokesman said the negotiations were confined to talks on the liquidation of the British and American air bases in the Azores.

He would neither deny nor confirm that Britain and America have asked Portugal for cession of the Azores as an Atlantic defense base, but authoritative sources said this question had also been brought up in the overall discussions which are still proceeding through normal diplomatic channels.—Associated Press.

## British General Hands Over

Batavia, May 14.

Major-General C. K. Bourne, Commander of the 5th Indian Division in Surabaya, has handed over his command of East Java to the Netherlands Commanding Officer, Colonel Giebel.

Before leaving for Batavia, Major-General Bourne issued a proclamation thanking the inhabitants of Surabaya for their assistance given to troops during the difficult days of fighting last October and November and during the later period of reconstruction.

The remaining units of the 5th Indian Division have now left Surabaya. Only a number of small units of the R.A.F. and Royal Navy will remain for a short time.

Two British soldiers have been killed and one wounded by sniping in the southern sector of Bandung, the hill station 100 miles south-east of Batavia, an official announcement said today.

A British Officer Rank was wounded in a clash at Buitenzorg, 20 miles south-east of Batavia, and a British/Indian officer killed at Surabaya.—Reuter.

## Copenhagen Paralysed By Strike

Copenhagen, May 14.

The Danish capital was partially paralysed today as the result of a strike that started on Saturday as a protest against a government decision to mediate in a dispute between slaughterers and their employees.

Thousands of workers disregarded the appeal of trade union leaders to return to work. Three thousand shipyard workers marched to the parliament buildings yesterday, where a six-hour demonstration was held by Prime Minister Knud Kristensen, who told them that the government intended to remain firm on the slaughter question.

The slaughterers strike, which touched off the general strike, was called in an effort to get higher wages.

Tram and bus traffic was halted at noon when strikers tore down tramway wires and urged bus drivers and conductors to cease work.

Gas workers decided to continue at their jobs, but gas pressure was low.

The only newspapers which published were the "Social Democrat", the Communist "Land and Folk" and the non-political publication "Information".—Associated Press.

## American Defence Secrets Not So Secret

Washington, May 14.

Senator Wherry, Republican of Nebraska, yesterday reported "shocking" evidence that the safeguards surrounding American military information is inadequate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which completed hearings behind closed doors last month, hopes to complete by May 17 a bill tightening the present 30-year-old espionage law and bringing it up to date with the inclusion of radar and the atomic bomb.

Senator Wherry explained that technical engineering information sometimes has just as great secret military value as "secret weapons" of two decades ago, but that at present there is nothing that forbids the export of industrial knowledge.

Sub-committee Chairman Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, and other committee members have disclosed that the sub-committee received testimony that:

- (1) Russia has sought contracts with companies manufacturing electronic devices, asking as part of their contracts that Russian engineers be trained in the contractors' factories.
- (2) The Commerce Department sells freely many technical documents, including some seized from Germany, dealing with articles the army and navy have declared as being non-secret but neither Russia nor France have reciprocated.

### Non-Secret Clues

Senator Eastland said it is indicated that many secret devices can be put together from parts classified as being non-secret. Both Senators Wherry and Eastland are convinced that a central board is needed to clear contracts made in the United States by foreign governments.

The sub-committee is now working on a bill by Senator Eastland prohibiting the sale to foreign governments of any electronic device, but Eastland said this bill needed revision.

While radar, self-guided missiles and proximity fuses are electronic devices, so are radio sets and radio manufacturers fear the bill if introduced would shut off all their foreign exports.—Associated Press.

## LARGEST TRIAL ENDS

Dachau, May 14.

The General Military Court today sentenced 58 operators of the notorious Mauthausen extermination camp to hang. Three others were given life sentences.

The defendants were sentenced after a United States court found them guilty of murdering thousands of victims imprisoned by the Nazis in persecution campaigns.

This largest of all war crimes trials will probably be followed at the end of this week by the trial of 75 Nazi S.S. men for the massacre of American soldiers at Malmédy, Belgium, during the battle of the Ardennes Bulge.—Associated Press.

## STYMIED

London, May 14.

A dangerous Nazi awaiting trial for the murder of 50 Royal Air Force officers in a German prison camp was recaptured tonight at the 14th hole of a golf course in Ashford, Middlesex, after 18 hours liberty from a nearby prison camp.

Armoured cars, soldiers and policemen had been hunting for the ex-Nazi policeman Erik Acharya since his escape but he offered no resistance when he was finally cornered.—Reuter.

## Queen Mary's Bible For Coventry

London, May 14.

Field Marshal Lord Montgomery of Alamein is among the signatories of an appeal issued on behalf of the Coventry Cathedral Reconstruction Fund, which was opened by a gift of £500 from the King and Queen.

Also signing the appeal are Lord Weingate de Braby, Mr. Anthony Eden and Sir Stafford Cripps. The New Zealand Premier, Mr. Peter Fraser; the South African Deputy Premier, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr and Mr. John Winant, former American Ambassador to Britain, have issued a message associating themselves with the appeal.

The plan is to have a total capital cost of £1,200,000.

Queen Mary has given the Cathedral—which was almost totally destroyed by enemy action in November, 1940—the bible presented to her by the Young Women's Christian Association on her marriage in 1893.—Reuter.

## Government Challenged In Commons

London, May 14.

The British Government's policy in consenting to a Greek plebiscite on the monarchy this autumn was sharply challenged in the House of Commons today.

Under a barrage of critical questions, Mr. Hector McNeil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, took refuge in the contention that Britain would prefer to have a plebiscite on the King's return postponed until 1948, but that it was "essentially an internal matter."

Explaining that the Greek Government had made it clear they wanted to hold the plebiscite just as soon as the electoral register was revised, Mr. McNeil said Britain had "acquiesced" and notified the Greek Government of its willingness to send a mission to "observe" the revision of the rolls and the holding of the plebiscite itself.

This answer did not satisfy parliamentary critics of the Government's policy, however, and it is unlikely to check the rising wave of dissatisfaction in the country.

A number of Labourites pressed Mr. McNeil today to say, for instance, whether the Government had insisted that before a plebiscite there should be a thorough purge of the gendarmerie and army of right-wing elements, and that complete order should be restored first.

Among the Labour rank and file there is a strong feeling the Government has let itself be manoeuvred into the position of supporting reactionary elements in Greece, and that this is liable to have serious consequences not only inside Greece, but internationally.—Reuter.

trials will probably be followed at the end of this week by the trial of 75 Nazi S.S. men for the massacre of American soldiers at Malmédy, Belgium, during the battle of the Ardennes Bulge.—Associated Press.

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# Junk Inspector On Extortion Charge

## "ADEQUATE MEALS"

Rates at which meals will be provided in Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, following cessation of Government operation, were announced yesterday.

The new rates, which come into force as from tomorrow (Thursday), are for "reasonably adequate meals" provided by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

Holders of "A" tickets and future residents of hotels for whom Service rations are not being drawn—\$5.50 for three meals a day.

For non-residents breakfast will cost \$2.00, lunch (3 courses) \$2.00 and dinner (4 courses) \$3.50.

From May 15 to May 31 luncheon will be served to "D" ticket holders at the present rate of \$1.00 per person. No breakfasts and dinners will be served. After May 31 no meals will be provided for "D" ticket holders.

## GOVERNOR VISITS HOSPITALS

H. H. The Governor, Sir Mark Young, spent the whole of yesterday morning visiting hospitals on the Island.

Accompanied by Dr. J. I. Kelly, acting Director of Medical Services, the Governor paid calls to the Queen Mary Hospital, including the naval section which has 200 beds, the Netherlands, Tung Wah East and St. Paul's hospitals. At the Tung Wah East he was greeted by the Chairman of the Tung Wah Directors, Mr. S. F. Yung.

His Excellency displayed keen interest in everything he saw and chatted with a number of patients at every hospital.

## DREDGED FOR SHELLFISH

Before Mr. Horace Lo at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday, Wong Sam and Chan Tsan were charged with dredging for shellfish within the Harbour limits during the cholera epidemic.

Mr. Lo discharged the defendants but issued a severe warning that similar offences in future would be very severely dealt with.

The usual concert of variety on records will be given at the T. H. Services Club, Nathan Road, Kowloon, at 8 o'clock this evening. The programme includes Concerto for Trumpet played by Artie Shaw, Opus 1, played by Tommy Dorsey, Rhum Boogie, sung by the Andrews Sisters and numbers recorded by Glenn Miller, Bing Crosby and Dinah Shore. The classical side of the programme presents part of Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite, Chopin, Puccini's Traviata, Voluntary and Bach's Air on a G-string. Paul Robeson will sing "Water Boy."

## COMMITTAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JOHN CHARLES STOPPA, JUNK INSPECTOR, CHARGED ON TWO COUNTS OF EXTORTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF A BRIBE, AND ROYAL ISAAC FERNANDEZ, POLICE INSPECTOR, YOUNG WAH-CHOW, CLERK, AND TSANG FAN-HUNG, BOATMAN, THE LATTER TWO OF THE HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, CHARGED ON FOUR COUNTS OF AIDING AND ABETTING STOPPA IN THE EXTORTION AND BRIBERY AND COUNSELLING OR PROCURING HIM TO EXTORT AND ACCEPT A BRIBE, WERE COMMENCED BEFORE MR. W. H. LATIMER AT KOWLOON COURT YESTERDAY.

Mr. da Silva (appearing for Fernandez) submitted that charges of aiding and abetting were inconsistent with charges of procuring and counselling, the one set of charges indicating that his client was present at the alleged extortion or acceptance of bribes and the other placing his client as an accessory before the fact, indicating that he was not then present.

### Cheung Chau Request

He asked the Court to accept his submission that the charges were inconsistent and to select one set of charges. Mr. Smith replied that this submission should be put at the actual trial if defendants were committed. The Magistrate agreed with Mr. Smith.

In his opening address, Mr. Smith said that the case against accused arose out of a request made by the Cheung Chau Sea Products Guild on behalf of fishermen on the island that members of the Harbour Office staff be sent there to license under and items carried by junkmasters for protection.

A party from the Harbour Office was sent for this purpose. It was the Crown's case that members of the Harbour Office staff had approached the Chairman of the Guild, Mr. Chow, for tea-money in connection with the issue of arm-licenses. Mr. Chow told them that this was not a proper thing and that he would have to inform a committee meeting of the Guild of this demand.

**Money Collected**  
On Jan. 28 licensing began and fees to a total of \$600 were collected. Tea-money was collected and delivered to the first and second accused.

The first witness called, Leo Wai-chau, said he was a shoof attached to the Harbour Department. Toward the end of January he was sent to Cheung Chau for duty with a party that included Stoppa, Yung, Tsang, Brook and two boatmen, Lai Seng-ming and Chan Ming. They were sent on instructions of Mr. Lewis, the chief junk inspector.

On the trip he had conversations with Stoppa and Yung. At Cheung Chau they went to a boarding-house where he had a meal with Yung and Tsang. A Chinese, Chow, came to the sitting house and took them to his house where there were two "ladies" present. They stayed there for a very short time and Chow accompanied them back to the boarding-house.

The next day they settled

down to work at the Cheung Chau Police Station. There he was in charge of collecting fees for fishing junk licences. These were according to the carrying capacity of the junk.

### Hostile Witness

After further questions, Mr. Smith asked that the witness be considered hostile and the Court was adjourned to re-assemble again after the lunch interval when witness was cross-examined.

Mr. Smith: You remember making a statement at the Supreme Court?—Yes.

It was a true statement, was it?—I had that day returned from Taipei and I had been drinking. What I said, I am not now quite clear.

Do you mean to say what you said was the babbling of a man who had drunk to much?—I had a few cups of wine at Taipei.

Do you remember signing the statement?—I do. But there were so many words on the typewritten statement, I do not remember what it was.

### Alteration Made

You are quite sure in your mind it was a type-written document you signed?—I remember going to the Supreme Court and two documents being shown to me. I was asked to put my signature on both of them. One was typewritten and the other in Chinese.

Did you read the Chinese document before you signed it?—I read the Chinese statement. Did you require a certain alteration to be made to the document?—Yes.

In that Chinese statement did you say: "He told me it would be \$10 a licence and I would get a share"?—I don't remember having said that.

If the interpreter to whom you said that comes here and makes a statement that you did say that, what will you say?—I may have said that. I was confused the first day because I had some wine.

When did you have that wine?—From 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. I had some "mul kwai lo."

So when you made the statement you were a drunken man?—Yes.

How drunk?—To such an extent that I was confused. I had three or four cups.

How much can you drink normally without getting into that state?—Ordinarily I can take one or two cups. In the case of "mul kwai lo" I can only drink one cup.

How did you manage to get to the Supreme Court at all in your drunken state?—By motor-car.

Mr. Smith (to witness): You dictated an alternative to this

## ELECTROCUTED

Mr. José Azevedo, 42-year-old Portuguese resident of Shanghai, was electrocuted when he touched a live wire in the grounds of the Chinese Jockey Club in the Yangtsepo district of Shanghai.

Mr. Azevedo, who was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Arthur Azevedo and an American friend, was on a shooting trip when the accident occurred. He is survived by three sisters, Mrs. P. F. Vidal, Mrs. B. M. Vidal and Mrs. F. C. Marques, and two brothers, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Albert Azevedo.

statement?—Yes. I saw it was incorrect, so I dictated a part. Did anybody tell you where to stop dictating?—I was told that nothing could be done about the upper portion, but the lower portion could be added to.

### Too Money Talk

Mr. Smith then proceeded to hand to witness the statement in Chinese. He alleged to have signed, to which both Mr. Losby and Mr. da Silva objected on the ground that the witness had already said that the statement was made when he was in a confused state of mind.

Mr. Smith replied that he was entitled to test the credibility of witness.

Mr. Smith: You say in your statement that you did collect tea-money?—I don't remember. I was asked by an official if I had collected tea-money.

### Denied Receipt

Witness denied ever having received any money in excess of what was paid for licences and to ever having discussed money with any of the officers of the Harbour Office. He also denied ever having heard the interpreter, Tsang, tell him to go and see Mr. Chow.

You told Mr. Smith that Mr. Lonsdale asked you: "Did you or did you not collect tea money?" and you said "No." Were you then pressed with the same question as to whether you would collect tea money?—I was not. I was asked to sign a statement. Mr. Lonsdale said: "You people have been collecting tea-money," I said "No." I was not then clear in the head.

Did Mr. Lonsdale say that if you made a statement to help the prosecution in this case you would not be prosecuted and that otherwise you would be?—Mr. Lonsdale said: "If I confessed or owned up to what the people in Cheung Chau said about our going about to collect tea-money, I would not be sent to prison."

Mr. Smith: Mr. Lee, how do you remember all these details of what Mr. Lonsdale said if you were drunk?—I had never in the past committed any offence. When he committed me I was very much afraid and I would have said "Yes" to anything asked of me. At this stage the Court rose, a formal remand on bail being granted the accused to 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21.

## Obituary

### A. P. Blunt

News has been received that Mr. A. P. Blunt, C.M.G., who had a long career in the Consular Service and was British Consul-General in China from 1944 to 1945, died on April 11, 1946, at his home in London. He was born in 1873, was the son of Major-General Grant Blunt, of the Royal Engineers. He was educated at Bradfield and entered the Consular Service in China in 1900. He was Consul-General at Hankow in 1909, Assistant in the Chinese Secretariat, Peking, from September, 1909 to February, 1911. He was then Vice-Consul at Shanghai from 1912 to 1917 when he went to France on service with the Chinese Labour Corps. In 1919 he was seconded for service with the Wei-hai-wei Government, becoming acting Consul-General in 1921. His later appointments included those of acting Consul at Ichang, 1925-26; acting Consul-General at Chungking, 1927-28; and Consul in Peking, 1929, at Shanghai, 1930, at Swatow, 1931-32, and at Hankow, 1933. After a year as acting Consul-General at Nanking he was selected to be Consul-General for the Philippine Islands at Manila in 1935, later serving at Canton in a similar capacity from 1937 to 1941. Then he became British Red Cross and St. John Commissioner in China.

## Hong Kong Health Return

The following weekly return, from May 5, to May 11, inclusive, shows the number of notifiable cases reported to the Health Authorities:

	Cholera	C.S.M.*	Chicken Pox	I. p.	Dysentery
Cases:	8 (2 imported) (3 unknown) (3 local)	9	1	—	4
Deaths:	—	1	—	—	2
Cases:	Enteric	Malaria	Measles	Smallpox	T.B.
Deaths:	6	76	11	3 (2 unknown) (1 dumped)	69
Deaths:	3	24	2	1	53
Cases:	Puerperal	Plague	Rabies	Scarlet Fever	Typ. us
Deaths:	—	—	1	—	—
Cases:	Yellow Fever	Total	—	—	—
Deaths:	—	187	—	—	—

\* Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

## Life In Australia During The War

Rotarian Hugh Braga amused his audience yesterday at the Rotary Club tiffin with some humorous anecdotes on his experiences and adventures in Australia during the war years.

The speaker was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell, who said that Rotarian Braga was in Australia when the Japanese attacked Hong Kong, and was therefore among the few fortunate ones. He stayed in Sydney for 4½ years and returned to the Colony in November, 1945.

Rotarian Braga preceded his talk with a tribute to the fine hospitality of the Rotary Club in Sydney. Shortly after the fall of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies all Far Eastern Rotarians were invited to avail themselves of the facilities of the Club without payment of fee for the duration.

"The Australians are noted for their unfailing sense of humour," said the speaker. "At our weekly meetings a special

## CONFERENCE OF R.C. BISHOPS

A conference of all Roman Catholic Bishops in South China has been convened by His Excellency, Bishop Marius Zanin, Apostolic Delegate to China who arrived in Hong Kong from North China by C.N.A.C. plane. His Excellency is staying at the Catholic Mission, Caine Road, with His Lordship Bishop H. Valentin and will remain in Hong Kong till the end of the month.

His Excellency, who is resident in Peking, arrived in China 12 years ago. In 1939 he visited Chungking and throughout the Pacific War remained in Peking. He visited Hankow in the middle of March where he convened a meeting of Bishops of Central China. He was at Nanking on May 5 for the celebrations with the transfer of the Chinese capital to Nanking and attended the reception given by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and others.

About 10 Bishops will attend the conference in Hong Kong. The main purposes of the conference will concern the spiritual organisation and welfare of the million Catholics in South China and to devise ways and means how the Catholic Church can contribute to the rehabilitation of China.

During his 12 years in China His Excellency has convened 12 Bishops' conferences. A public function has been planned for the end of the month.

## Money Mart

Gold eased off a little yesterday after the previous day's spurt. It opened at \$481 per tola, and though it went up to \$492 at about noon it fell back to \$481 at the close.

Chinese national currency was quiet, and fluctuation was within narrow limits. Rates closed at \$2.30 for futures and \$2.40 for spot (per CN\$1,000), the same as the previous day.

## Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, May 14.  
Opening quotations on the Shanghai market today were:—  
Buying Selling  
C.N.S. C.N.S.  
Gold per ounce 182,000 183,000  
U.S. Dollars 2,320 2,350  
Hong Kong Dollars 410 420  
The 10 a.m. quotations were:—  
Gold per ounce 185,500 189,000  
U.S. Dollars 2,185 2,195  
Hong Kong Dollars 405 415  
Closing quotations were:—  
Gold per ounce 176,000 178,000  
U.S. Dollars 2,280 2,310  
Hong Kong Dollars 400 410  
\* Unofficial market.  
—Associated Press.

## Film Reviews

### "THE LODGER"

The death, last year, of Laird Craig was the ironic climax to the life of a film star who had been playing small parts almost unnoticed for a number of years. When his undoubted talents were finally realised and he really reached the status of a star player, he did not live long enough to enjoy his success. Although his part as a drunkard in "Hello, Hello" has probably been long since forgotten by most film-goers, his playing in "The Lodger" will leave a more indelible impression. The deliberate movements of his great bulk as he seeks to evade the police have a breathless horror, the glimpses into the inner workings of a madman's mind, a frightening reality. Yet beneath all this there is something innately pitiful in the figure of a man unhinged by a slight of chance. This is Laird Craig at his best, a performance which leaves Claude Rains as Erichau Claudin in "Phantom of the Opera", far behind.

George Sanders, as the Scotland Yard detective is suave and polished as ever, perhaps even a shade too polished for a detective of the period, when the police were hardly of the intellectual type. The whole atmosphere is beautifully reinforced by the typically over-elaborate and ill-fitted period settings, a fact which goes to prove that well handled art direction and set designing can contribute as much to the mood of a film as do the actors themselves. From today at the Queens.

### "FIRST COMES COURAGE"

It was inevitable that the rise of the Resistance Movement in Europe should be seized on by the film studios as potential material, and during the war years this type of screenplay has been turned out in ever increasing numbers. Even now the war is over the flow continues, though with a somewhat diminishing quantity. Norway as the scene of action seems to have been disregarded in favour of France, a fact which marks "First Comes Courage" as unusual, apart from this, it follows more or less expected lines.

Maria O'Brien, as Nicole Larsen, plays the fiancée of the local Nazi commander, and Nicole, an action which earns her the enmity of the townspeople. In this favoured position, however, she is enabled to uncover items of information which are transmitted to England by her optician, in the losses of spectacles made for the fishermen. The British Commander, captain, who lands in advance of his Commando to kill the German commander and save Nicole, is played by Brian Aherne. His performance is quite credible and the tension is well built up to the landing of the Commandos, and the final demolition of the oil-storage plant.

This not an outstanding picture, but it is good average entertainment. At the Lee Theatre from today. G.W.A.

## Readers' Letters

### Quiz Show

Sir,—We wish to express our feelings regarding Saturday's Quiz Programme over Z.B.W. between Wanchai Wanderers and Intelligence Corps (7).

In the past we have enjoyed this programme immensely, but during the above mentioned quiz, neither questions or answers were audible owing to what we would be coming to call "Jolly good show, old chap" and "I haven't got a clue" interspersed with vile attempts at crooning.

May we suggest that these persons of wit, song and humour, reserve their doubtful talents for more appropriate occasions.

### Licentious Soldiers

Sir,—It is with concern that I read of the new order forbidding Service personnel to enter brothels or premises housing prostitutes, and after due consideration I am led to the conclusion that the recreation facilities of the average serviceman has been cut below the desirable minimum. Whereas officers of all services have the opportunity and financial means to keep their own private "wives" in their own private flats, the "licentious" other ranks and ratings, who have neither the money nor position to do this, are naturally driven to the brothels.

With the advent of this order the prostitutes will be driven out into the streets in ever increasing numbers, one wonders what the authorities will do to counter that. The other interesting question is where the line is going to be drawn between low and high class prostitutes; the position of those belonging to officers appears to require some clarification. Or are the "privileged classes" to be left out of this morality cleansing drive?

### War Mongers

Sir,—As a Serviceman I cannot but protest at the letter written by E.R.A. It is plain war-mongering.

No sooner were Germany and Japan defeated when species of E.R.A.'s type started their venomous talk of a "third war". Lustily and heroically gentlemen who propound this argument are howling hardly found amongst the Servicemen who fought in this war, nor amongst the ordinary civilian in Britain. Six years of war have made us all appreciate what war is like and we do not want another one.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that these advocates of a third war are aiming against the Soviet Union; they are the same people who told us all those lies about Russia before the war but played down when the Red Army's war effort exposed the true position. Now that the combined force of Britain, America and the Soviet Union have defeated the aggressor, it is the same old story coming out again with the "Bolshevik bogey" trying to turn back the clock of history and to excite hostility towards the Soviet Union. They are led in this by no other than that old enemy of the Russian revolution, that great war leader, Churchill.

But E.R.A. is wasting his time. We Servicemen want to go home and stay there and be left in peace. We do not want any more wars; last of all against the Soviet Union. We are not so stupid nor are our memories so short that the warmongers' chatter and our opinions and sympathies as it suits their evil plans. We have a very healthy respect for the Soviet Union, for the Red Army and its leaders, and we want lasting cooperation with the Russian people. We want U.N.O. to work, so that we can have peace in our time. If E.R.A. wants more wars—let him fight them himself.

### A SERVICEMAN

(Several letters have been held over owing to lack of space.—Editor.)

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Roberto Maximo Da Silva, clerk of 11, Hillwood Road, ground floor, to Cecilia Maria Da Silva of the same address.



THE CLASSIC BEAUTY OF EVERY ETERNA WATCH GIVES AN UNENDING PRIDE OF POSSESSION TO THE OWNER.

NEW ARRIVAL OF ALL THE LATEST MODELS NOW ON DISPLAY & FOR SALE AT ALL LEADING STORES & WATCH-DEALERS.



## Tours of The Battlefields

London, May 14. There were long queues at Thomas Cook's today and hundreds of letters, telegrams and telephone calls came in from all over the country in a rush to book for summer tours of the Normandy battlefields, beginning on the second anniversary of D-Day, June 8.

The tours will last a fortnight, cost £41-14-6 "all-in" and continue until Sept. 30.

A representative of Thomas Cook's said: "There are only 3,000 vacancies, and all will be sold out in a week."

The bottleneck is shipping. Only 200 passengers can be taken on each ship.

The tourists will travel from London by way of Newhaven and Dieppe—scene of the daring Commando raid in 1942—to Rouen and then to Deauville. This will be the chief base for motor-coach tours to see the historic invasion landmarks.—Reuter.

## BANDITS IN MALAYA

Kuala Lumpur, May 14. Three thousand British troops, including the 7th parachute battalion and battalions of Gurkhas and Punjabis, are stationed today at a key road crossing on the Siang-Malaya border, in a bid to break up a band of 600 bandits, mostly renegade Chinese.

The bandits, operating in three main gangs, stage border forays and levy tolls on the people.

Local commerce has been virtually throttled according to reports.

No fighting is expected, said an official statement issued after the Malaya command had announced the posting of the troops.

The bandits, it is thought, will be forced by hunger to bury their arms and move into the towns in quest of a more peaceful occupation.—Associated Press.

## DEFENCE REGS. REMAND

Another remand of a week was granted by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday when 10 persons including a woman, appeared on charges of breaches of the Defence Regulations. One of them was charged with High Treason.

The accused were Lam Mang-siu, 33, former special constable, Fung Chi-keung, 38, former special police constable, Hector Lee, 35, shop fitter, Yau Ki-kong, Chan Tung, Teang Kuu, Tam So, Yuen, Li Shu, alias Liang Shu, Lam Wing, alias Lam Kin-hong, and F. M. el Arculi, 40, journalist.

Lee Yuen-chau, 26, store assistant, was charged with high treason.

Edgar Ronald Child was discharged by Mr. E. X. d'Almeida at the Central Magistracy yesterday when summoned for careless driving and failing to stop at a police signal at the junction of Garden Road and Kennedy Road on April 29. Accused was discharged owing to lack of evidence.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES

### MAIL NOTICE

#### OUTWARD MAILS

Wednesday, 15th May.

Kongmoon	Kwok Hing	9.00 a.m.
Macao & Tainan	Wong & Fook Cheung	10.00 a.m.
Formosa	San Yin Lee	10.00 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Kuttsang	10.00 a.m. (Parcels)
		10.00 p.m. (Ord.)
Saigon	Helikon	10.00 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool	Lycan	12.30 p.m. (Parcels)
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok & Saigon		1.45 p.m. (Reg.)
		2.30 p.m. (Ord.)
Canada via Vancouver, B.C.	Empire Daring	2.30 p.m. (Parcels)
		3.00 p.m. (Ord.)
Shanghai, U.S.A., Central & South America via Seattle	Whitman Victory	2.30 p.m. (Parcels)
		2.45 p.m. (Reg.)
Canton	Sai On	3.00 p.m. (Ord.)
		4.00 p.m.
Thursday, 16th May.		
Macao & Tainan	Kwong Sai	11.00 a.m.
Bangkok	Edna	10.00 a.m.
U.S.A. Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco	Oradell	10.00 a.m.
Wuchow	Iraq Victory	2.30 p.m. (Parcels)
Airmail for Canton, Chungking & Kunming		2.45 p.m. (Reg.)
Kongmoon	Nam Lung	3.00 p.m. (Ord.)
Canton	C.N.A.C. Plane	3.15 p.m. (Reg.)
		4.00 p.m. (Ord.)
Friday, 17th May.		
Macao & Tainan	Kwong Fook Cheung	10.00 a.m.
Kwongchow Wan	Ho Shew	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	M/V Dongal	10.00 a.m.
Holhow	Artemis	10.00 a.m.
Manila P.I.	Moson	10.00 a.m.
Straits & Bangkok	Salween	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney & Auckland	Kwelyang	10.00 a.m.
		Noon
Australia via Sydney	Katpaki	1.45 p.m. (Reg.)
		2.30 p.m. (Ord.)
Canton	Pethan	2.30 p.m. (Parcels)
		3.00 p.m. (Reg.)
		4.00 p.m. (Ord.)

# Matsuda Sentenced To Eight Years

## WEAK

London, May 14. An estimate that 70 per cent of Egyptian men are unable to bear arms in their country's defence because of disease and malnutrition is made today in the "Evening Standard" by Professor A. Cecil Alport, former director of Cairo university medical unit.

"Egyptians cannot defend the Suez canal even against one of the weakest powers," he wrote.—Associated Press.

## SNATCHER CAUGHT

A Chinese detective C384, Lai Man-yau, was commended for his alertness by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday for arresting a snatcher at Des Voies Road central on Monday.

The snatcher, Yip Ying, who was charged with larceny of a gold wrist watch from Miss Wan Kam-ying, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Chinese Detective Lai, who was on board a tramcar, saw the snatching, jumped off from the car and arrested the accused.

She remarked that it was very cowardly to steal from a woman.

## THEFTS

Lo Ming, charged before Mr. C. X. Kwan with stealing 25 cattle of firewood at Connaught Road West on Monday, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Li Tsoi was given a two weeks' sentence for stealing a pair of leather shoes at Morrison Street.

For being in unlawful possession of a bundle of wire and lead piping at Smithfield Road Tsang Yuen was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment. The wire and piping were ordered to be confiscated.

## NEW STEAMER SERVICE

Direct steamer service between Hong Kong and Wuchow will be resumed next month when the steam vessel "Nam Loong", now undergoing repairs in dock, is fitted up and ready to run. She will be taking both passengers and cargo.

At present there is no direct steamship service between the two places, and most of the river traffic comes and goes via Canton or Kongmoon.

Before the war two large river steamers "Tai Hing" and "Tai Ming" operated a regular service between Hong Kong and Wuchow.

Two women hawkers were each fined \$20 by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at the Central Magistracy yesterday for a breach of the Cholera Regulations by selling shell fish at Centre Street on Monday. Accused were selling mussels which approached.

In a press report on Sunday it was stated that the naval authorities had announced new facilities for radio telegrams to ships. It should be pointed out the Civil Administration have an equal part in the planning, inauguration and the operation of this service.

# SERGEANT MATSUDA KENICHI, FORMERLY OF THE HONG KONG JAPANESE GENDARMERIE, WAS FOUND GUILTY OF THE MALTREATMENT OF A FORMER CAFE WISEMAN BAKER, LI KAM-MOON, AT WAICHOE BETWEEN MAY 25 AND AUGUST 5, 1945 AND SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS BY THE MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY MORNING.

THE COURT FOUND THAT THE PROSECUTION HAD NOT PROVED THAT LI KAM-MOON HAD DIED THROUGH THE ILL-TREATMENT HE HAD RECEIVED FROM ACCUSED. ONLY 10 MINUTES WAS TAKEN TO REACH A VERDICT.

The court was comprised of Lt. Col. J. C. Stewart, president, Major M. I. Ormsby and Capt. B. N. Kaul.

The prosecution was conducted by Capt. J. F. Reilly and the defence by Lieut. Haggan.

In passing sentence on Matsuda the President of the Court said: "The sentence of this Court, which is subject to confirmation, is that you will be detained in prison for eight years. You have been fortunate in having the services of an able defending officer. The crime which you have committed is punishable by any sentence up to death."

"When you return to civilian life remember the justice and fair treatment you have had from a British court, and to learn to respect your fellow-men, and treat them with consideration and humanity as you have been treated to-day."

## Continuous Bleeding

When the Court resumed yesterday Matsuda was further questioned by the Court regarding the condition of Li Kam-moon in Wal On Hospital in Waichow.

The Court recalled Li Saichun, elder sister of Li Kam-moon, to elaborate on the various marks of injuries she saw on the body of her brother, which she found him in the hospital.

Li Saichun in answer to a question put to her by Lieut. Haggan, defending officer, through the Court, said that a wound on the left side of her brother's abdomen had continued to bleed for 12 days.

## Letters Read

Recalled, Matsuda said that at an identification parade he heard Li Saichun remark to an interpreter that she did not see Luk Tin (Kurida) on parade, but that Chung Tin (Matsuda) was present. She said, he declared, that she had not come to look for him.

Correspondence relating to the Defence between the De-

## CANTON RICE

Canton, May 14. Rice today is back to \$40,000 a picul, the rate prevailing a month ago.

The drop was almost as spectacular as the spurt. Until a fortnight ago the price revolved round \$75,000 a picul. Then it dropped to \$55,000, then to \$52,000. Now at \$40,000 it is not expected to go down much further.

The welcome rain of the last week and reports of large shipments on the way, resulting in the release of stocks by holders, are attributed as reasons for the fall.—Our Own Correspondent.

## WAR CRIMES

Shanghai, May 14. A Chinese war crimes investigation committee today blamed Japan for the deaths of an estimated 20,000,000 Chinese during eight years of war.

The committee is making a survey for the Ministry of War and the Executive Yuan. They said the deaths occurred as a result of actual warfare and atrocities.

The committee also reported 200,000,000 other Chinese, nearly half of China's entire population, "suffered directly through Japanese actions."—Associated Press.

## CHINESE NAVY

San Diego, May 14. Escorted by the United States repair ship, Maumee, eight Chinese naval vessels arrived here from the east, en route to Shanghai.

A delegation of several hundred Chinese-Americans greeted them. The ships were formerly United States navy vessels which had been transferred to China.—Associated Press.

Shanghai, May 14. A Communist spokesman said today that Reuter's report that Mao Tse-tung, number one Chinese Communist, had gone to Moscow to confer on the Manchurian situation, is a "complete fabrication." He said that Mao is still in Yenan.—Associated Press.

## China's "Atom" Students

Shanghai, May 14. China has picked five of her brightest science students to proceed to the United States to take up the study of atomic energy.

They were the most successful among a large group of candidates from all parts of the country who sat for a special examination in the University of Szechuan in the provincial capital of Chengtu, conducted by the Ministry of Education.

The students, it is learned, will spend two years in the States in the laboratories, learning everything that can be learned about atomic energy.

Another interesting report from the States says that the State Department will select about 25 students from a number of countries, including China, for a two-year post-graduate course in cultural and sociological studies.

Although the report has not been officially confirmed many universities in China are said to be already drawing up a list of their candidates who may be future leaders of the country.—Reuter.

## HOUSING REPORT ISSUED

(Continued from Page 1)

### Property Damage

The survey of residential property damaged and destroyed reveals the following figures: European type: 310 damaged; 1,803 destroyed, a total of 2,113.

Chinese type: 162 damaged; 569 destroyed, a total of 731.

Tenement houses: 8,217 damaged; 8,039 destroyed, a total of 16,256.

On the basis of this figures, it is computed that 160,000 Chinese have been displaced and approximately 7,000 Europeans.

The cost of reconstruction, based on rates ruling during the first six months of re-occupation, is estimated at \$56,000,000 for repairs, and \$131,000,000 for reconstruction. Pre-war costs would have been of the order of \$11,000,000 and \$26,000,000.

The Committee expresses the view that the final cost will probably lie somewhere between the two figures. They point out also that the estimates cover merely the cost of sufficient work to bring the buildings to a state capable of occupation, not to bring them back to pre-war standards.

### The Shortage

The Committee's conclusions after an exhaustive survey are as follows:

(i) The shortage of accommodation of all kinds grows more acute every day with the steady increase in the population of the Colony.

(ii) The greatest shortage is in residential accommodation of the non-Chinese type.

(iii) Residential property housing about 7,000 of the 10,000 non-Chinese civilians who are expected to be here by the end of this year has been damaged or destroyed. An appreciable part of the remaining accommodation is now taken up in housing people who were not previously resident in the Colony.

(iv) Some 160,000 Chinese have been displaced by war damage and others by requisitioning and with a rapidly increasing population the congestion is becoming worse.

(v) Accommodation for the Services has also been materially reduced below the requirements.

(vi) There is little prospect of adequate new buildings being erected to meet Service requirements within the twelve months period considered by the Committee, but there may be some improvement in the situation due to the erection of hutting.

(vii) Requisitioning by the Services is therefore necessary; de-requisitioning, being merely a change in status of persons housed, will not in itself produce additional accommodation.

### Building Materials

(ix) The most important single factor in the building reconstruction of the Colony is the provision of building materials in adequate quantity and at reasonable market prices.

(x) To achieve this (and a special organisation staffed with personnel with experience of purchasing and handling building and civil engineering stores should be set up).

(xi) It is unlikely that the

quantity of materials which, under the best conditions, can be imported into the Colony during 1946 will enable new construction to be undertaken on any but the smallest scale.

(xii) Due to shortage of certain critical materials, especially timber, glass, plumbing and sanitary fittings, a control by Government is necessary to prevent their diversion to non-essential uses.

(xiii) Local production of building materials should be encouraged and assisted.

(xiv) The existing resources of the Colony in qualified technical, architectural and civil engineering personnel, both in the Government and in private practice, are inadequate to undertake the reconstruction programme envisaged. And no opportunity of increasing them should be neglected. In this connection Government should arrange priority passages back to the Colony both for Government officials and members of private firms.

(xv) There is a serious shortage of vehicles needed for the transportation of personnel and materials.

(xvi) Except by the Administration, little reconstruction work has been undertaken, owing chiefly to the high cost of materials and labour, and the Rents Ordinance which prevents property-owners from increasing rents although building costs have risen very considerably.

(xvii) The present high cost of building is due to—

(a) Shortage of materials.

(b) High wages for labour.

The remedy lies in the importation of building materials in adequate quantities and reduction in the cost of living.

(xviii) The lifting of rent (Continued on Page 8)

## REPATRIATION NOTICE NO. 71

S.S. "SALWEEN" is expected to leave for the UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE on the 16th May, 1946.

The undermentioned are listed for embarkation:—

Messrs. W. C. Bovard, Drury, N. B. Fraser, O. Guttinger, T. J. B. McIntyre, D. MacKenzie, Mrs. McEae, Maestr, McRae, Mr. Muffet, Mrs. W. Naef, Mr. K. M. Naef, Miss J. Y. Naef, Mr. Shrubbs, Mrs. J. P. Serby, Lt. E. N. Van Der Siok, Mrs. A. D. Van Der Siok, Mr. E. Van Der Siok, Mr. H. Van Der Siok, Mr. & Mrs. Wallis, Mr. Tan Boey Loon, Miss Tan Keng Wah, Mr. Lim Koo Neo, Miss Tak Keng Chui, Mr. Tak Keng Chuam, Mr. Wilson Chong Yui Shing, Mr. Tan Kean Dat, Mrs. Ching Ying, Mrs. Wong Siew Ying, Mr. Chuk Tai Fun, Mr. Ho Ng Song, Miss G. Ho, Mr. Ong Kiat Soo, Mrs. Tan Lin Boon Har, Mr. Lim Kit, Mrs. Lim Tsak Sze Mee, Mr. Tan Koo Oo, Miss Lim Koo Oo Pong, Mr. Kok Yoo Seng, Mr. Chang Beng Lee, Mrs. Chang Sun Houi Khom, Mr. Chang Khin Cheek, Miss Chang Yeok Kheng, Mr. Cheng Heng Lan, Miss Chang Hwang Chan Yuen, Mr. Feh Gling Hong, Mrs. Feh Poh Saw Kee, Mrs. Feh Suat Kew, Mrs. Feh Suat Ngoh, Miss Feh Beng Kheng, Mrs. Cheng Lim Hooi Khoo, Mr. Chang Chung Sen, Mrs. Wang Chang Yuck, Mr. Yap Yin, Mr. Tan Beng Song, Mrs. Low Sio Luan, Mr. Tan Hong Gek, Miss Tan Hwa Yung, Mr. Wong Wing Ming, Miss Wong Ying Eng, Miss Wong Ying Cheong, Miss Wong Ying Leng, Mr. Wong Tying Leong, Mr. Wong Ying Hong, Mr. Wong Ying Klong, Miss Wong Ying Soon, Mrs. Chen Chee Cheng, Miss Wong Soh Hwa, Mr. Khor Suan Sio, Mrs. Mak Fung Hing, Miss Khor Yee Wah, Mr. Khor Yue Chung, Mr. Koon Yat Woon, Mr. Chan Kwok On, Mrs. Chan Kwok On, Miss Chan Kwok On, Pte. Chin Yew Ping, Mrs. Chin Yew Ping, Mr. Lie Lan Koon, Mr. Chan Mun Tho, Mrs. Chan Mun Tho, Miss Chan Man Tho, Mr. Chui Wong, Mrs. Chui Wong, Miss Chui Wong, Mr. & Mrs. Maung Kyaw Zan, Mr. Maung Kyaw Zan, Mr. Lam Yiu, Mr. Liu Shing, Mrs. Liu Shing, Pte. O. F. Coelen, Sgt. Lubeck, Mr. Lam Hou Chong, Mr. Lam Cheong Kee, Mr. Lam Chun Kee and Mr. Lam Khun Kee.

HONGKONG passengers will assemble at Queen's Pier at 1.00 p.m. on Thursday, May 16th, 1946, and KOWLOON passengers will assemble at Naval Landing Base (between Star Ferry and Kowloon Godown Wharves) at 1.30 p.m. to await Embarkation Officer.

Passengers must NOT board the vessel without first obtaining their embarkation cards, which will be issued at assembly points.

M. A. CLINTON, Major R.E. Civil Repatriation Office.

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1946.

## NOTICE

### THE AMERICAN CLUB

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the American Club will be held in the Club premises on Monday, May 27th, at 5.30 p.m. for the purposes of electing officers for the current year and to receive the report from the Working Committee on the rehabilitation of the Club.

W. T. STANTON, Chairman.

F. R. PIDCOCK, Secretary.

Hong Kong, May 13th, 1946.

## CARGO FROM U.S.A. AND CANADA

### Landing, Receiving, Sorting and Delivery Charges.

In accordance with arrangements agreed upon between the New York Freight Bureau, and the Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau and the undersigned, consignees of cargo tendered for shipment from U.S.A. and Canada via Pacific on and after 1st April, 1946, and from U.S.A. and Canada via Atlantic on and after 27th April, 1946, are hereby notified that all Landing, receiving, sorting and delivery charges from ship's tackle will be for account of the Consignees at Provisional Tariff Rates plus 10% payable to the Wharf Companies before delivery. Tariff of Charges can be had on application.

J. N. Macfarlane, Acting Manager & Secretary, The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

HONG KONG, May 14, 1946.

## NOTICE

### Meals in Requisitioned Hotels

With effect from 16th May, the Government will cease to be responsible for the provision of meals in the Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., have accepted responsibility for furnishing reasonably adequate meals at the rates given below.

### HOTEL RESIDENTS

Present 'A' Ticket Holders and future residents of Hotels for whom Service rations are not being drawn—3 meals a day—\$5.00.

In the case of 'A' ticket holders for whom Service rations are still being drawn, there will be no change in the present charges.

### NON-RESIDENTS

All persons not residing in Hotel:

Breakfast ..... \$2.00  
Lunch (3 courses) ..... 3.00  
Dinner (4 courses) ..... 3.50

### 'D' TICKETS

From the 16th to 31st May, luncheons will be served to 'D' Ticket Holders at the present price of HK\$1.00 per person. Breakfasts and dinners will not be served. After 31st May no further meals will be provided for 'D' Ticket Holders, who must make their own arrangements.

(Signed) C. DELAMAIN, Colonel.

Senior Civil Affairs Officer.

### SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.

Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.

Telephone 81867.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1946,

commencing at 10.30 a.m., at the premises of

THE KUNG ON GODOWN, THE PRAYA, WEST POINT,

38 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

comprising:—

Coal Eggs,

Tar,

Lubricating Oil,

Sulphuric Acid,

Various Kinds of Paper,

Cardboard,

Mat Bags,

Chinese Medicine,

Joss Stick Powder,

Stencils,

Old Platform Scales,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 15th and 16th May, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A.E.B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, May 15-1946.

### LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.

Peader Building, Telephone No. 20224.



**LEE T. RE**  
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

**THE GREAT ROMANCE OF TWO WHO TEMPTED FATE  
WHO DARED TO LOVE AMID THE FLAMES OF WAR!**

*I am yours Allan*

**OBERON. AHERNE**  
**FIRST COMES COURAGE**

CARL ESMOND - ISOBEL ELSON - ERIK ROLF  
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

**QUEEN'S**  
AIR-CONDITIONED

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

THE MYSTERY THAT ROCKED A CITY  
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## Nazi Admiral Says:-

# Pearl Harbour Was A Surprise To Germany

**NUERNBERG, MAY 14.**  
THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOUR CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO THE GERMAN NAVY, THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HERE WAS TOLD YESTERDAY.

THE TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN BY ADMIRAL WAGNER, DEFENSE WITNESS, IN AN EFFORT TO SHOW THE REICH HIGH COMMAND HAD NO PLANS OR CONFERENCES WITH THE JAPANESE PRIOR TO DEC. 7, 1941, WITH A VIEW TO EVENTUAL WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Admiral Wagner maintained that Admiral Erich Raeder, then Commander-in-Chief, stressed all Naval measures to be examined very closely regarding the United States, to prevent incidents.

Wagner also asserted that in 1940 and 1941 the other navy chief on trial, Admiral Ruedor, talked emphatically against war with Russia.

"He also felt the United States fleet was very strong and we could not fight the United States and Britain simultaneously," Wagner added.

### Neutral Sinkings

Under cross-examination by British prosecutor on the torpedoing of neutral ships, Wagner declared there were "political reasons" for attacking Norwegian, Danish and other small nations cargo vessels.

The prosecution contended that the navy files proved that Germany was deceiving neutrals "with a public disclaimer that some sinking were definitely established as U-Boat attacks."

This is essentially applied to the sinking of three Norwegian and six Danish ships early in the war.

A charge that a young German naval lieutenant was lured into testifying against Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, former naval C-in-C, in the belief that it would save the lives of three of his comrades, was laid before the tribunal.

### Killing Survivors

Admiral Wagner said that Lieutenant Peter Joseph Heisig, who testified on behalf of the prosecution early in the trial, had declared that allied interrogators told him his testimony could save other naval men, and would not be used as evidence against Doenitz.

In his testimony for the prosecution, Heisig accused Doenitz of issuing statements to naval officers which were constructed as advocating the willful extermination of torpedoed survivors.—Associated Press.

### British Strength

**NUERNBERG, MAY 14.**  
Rear-Admiral Gerhard Wagner, the former Chief-of-Staff of U-Boat commanders, told the War Crimes court today that the strength of the Royal Navy at the outbreak of war was "greatly superior to that of the German Navy."

"The British fleet's superiority cannot be expressed in figures," he said, "and a war with Britain appeared absolutely impossible."

No plan for war existed before its outbreak," he added.

In the witness box to give evidence for ex-Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the former Naval Commander-in-Chief, Wagner supported the contention of his former chief that the German Navy was not ready for war in 1939 and had "only a handful of submarines" ready for the sea.

### Brazilian Bases

During his evidence Wagner stated that early in the war the German Navy Command received information that U-boats were being attacked by aircraft when they were in such a position as to make it impossible for the planes to have come from anywhere else but Brazil. He added that later the Nazis learned that Brazil was giving bases to the United States.

In cross-examination, Wagner admitted that large neutrals like Russia, United States, Japan and Spain were exempted from the "sink on sight" order, but he said that since all military actions are determined on political basis "the Germans were prepared to tolerate the small neutrals but were taking no risks with the big ones."—Reuter.

## U.S. Turns Down British Plan

**WASHINGTON, MAY 14.**  
The United States acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in letters to Lord Halifax, has made it plain that the United States will not support the establishment of a "mixed" British-American air line in Italy, as Britain had proposed.

The correspondence was published today, together with letters from the State Department to Mr. Jack Frye, President of the Trans-world Air Lines.

The United States refused to ask the Italian Government to carry out a contract giving Trans-world exclusive operation of extensive commercial air routes in Italy.

Acheson reminded Frye that the United States was opposed to exclusive trade privileges in enemy countries. He expressed the same view to Lord Halifax.

Italy, he emphasized, had complete freedom to organize and conduct her domestic air lines as she thought fit.—Associated Press.

## WINDSORS AT NICE CEREMONY

**PARIS, MAY 14.**  
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are expected to attend the unveiling of a statue to Queen Victoria, the Duke's grandmother, at Nice on May 24, the anniversary of her birthday.

The ceremony will be Franco-British, with four British destroyers in the background and the British Ambassador to France, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper attending.

The statue was removed by the Germans during the war and is now to be restored in the garden of the Hotel Regina.—Reuter.

## HONOUR FOR VANSITTART

**PARIS, MAY 14.**  
Lord Vansittart, former Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the British Foreign Secretary, was today elected Associate Member of the French Academy of Political and Moral Sciences in succession to the late President Roosevelt.

Western Union, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was also elected to the Academy, in succession to the Polish historian, Marcell Handelman.—Reuter.

## Washington Diplomats At Loggerheads

**WASHINGTON, MAY 14.**  
The widening split within the State Department may vitally affect American foreign policy on almost every major outstanding issue. This is one of the main problems which will confront Secretary of State James Byrnes on his return from Paris.

One resignation has already resulted and speculation is rife among departmental insiders that others will either follow or there will be important reassignments later this year.

First to resign was Colonel Alfred MacCormack, who quit as organizer of the Central American Intelligence Unit because, he contended, plans were wrecked by opposition within the department. Speculation as to possible future resignations revolves chiefly around Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary Will Clayton and MacCormack's successor, William Langer.

The struggle appears to be an outgrowth of the traditional fight between the foreign service officers (career men) and comparative newcomers to the field of diplomacy. Career men maintain that they must control all aspects of American relations with a foreign country in order to make certain a policy is well developed and consistent.

**Forward Policy.**  
Non-professionals, including lawyers and economists, assert the United States must develop a more forward looking foreign policy than diplomats supply, and that if the United States does not put over a workable

## SPINSTERS AT COMMONS

**LONDON, MAY 14.**  
Spinsters from all over Great Britain, who yesterday presented a petition to the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, for pensions at the age of 65, appeared today in the lobby of the House of Commons to back up their appeal.

They were representatives of the National Spinsters Pensions Association and they interviewed several Members of Parliament in search of sympathetic support.—Reuter.

## Mr. Hoover Wants More From Britain

**WASHINGTON, MAY 14.**  
Mr. Herbert Hoover today directly rejected the idea of rationing in the United States when he declared at a press conference: "You are going to get more food from the United States by voluntary than compulsory means."

Just back from a 35,000 mile trip to 22 famine threatened countries with a report which he had delivered to President Truman, Mr. Hoover reiterated his suggestion that Britain should divert a further 300,000 tons of wheat from her "pipeline" supplies but that he had received no assurance from the British Government that they would take such a step.

Mr. Herbert Morrison refused to comment on this suggestion when he was questioned by reporters as he left the White House today.

Mr. Hoover's report—issued with the full approval of President Truman—said a deficit of 600,000 tons of wheat must be expected between May 1 and September 30.

The total requirements were 14,484,000 tons and "probable supplies" over the same period amounted to only 10,897,000 tons.

Stressing, "if mass starvation is to be prevented, it will require a constant effort," Mr. Hoover added: "We are confident that until the end of August a further vigorous conservation in surplus countries is needed, mainly in meat and fats, so that with a more energetic co-operation between nations the remaining deficit will be largely overcome."

Mr. Hoover refused to be drawn on the subject of supplies of food from Russia, but he commented, before closing the conference: "We are going to have a breathing spell around Sept. 1."—Reuter.

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## TWO YEARS IN JAIL WORTH IT

**Richmond, May 14.**  
Alexander Harding of Dumfries loved army life so much that he was willing to serve two years' imprisonment to get back into the ranks.

Giving the name of his brother, Christopher, who was posted as a deserter, he surrendered himself to the police. As Christopher, he received two years' hard labour in February.

At Richmond today, he pleaded guilty to pretending to be a deserter and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, which meant he could go free.

Harding, it was stated, told the police he served with the RAMC and was discharged in 1941. He found he did not like civilian life and wanted to get back into the army. The War Office, however, turned down his offer, as he had already been discharged.

"I would willingly do the two years to get back into the army," Harding had told a constable.—Reuter.

## Cargoes Held Up In Australia

**Sydney, May 14.**  
The wharf labourers' strike in several Australian ports has resulted in the hold up of many ships' cargoes, including two wheat shipments for India.

The strike arose over a dispute regarding "double dump" loading of wool, to which the dock workers objected.

(Double dumping is the lashing of two bales of wool together.)

Today in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Newcastle and Launceston, work was at a standstill when the Watersiders Federation's all out policy was put into effect, but coal colliers carried on from Newcastle.

It is estimated that about 111 ships and 12,000 wharf labourers are at present idle.

After a day-long conference between the Stove-drying Industry representatives and the Watersiders Workers Federation, a compromise is now being considered.—Reuter.

## EATING AGAIN

**Jerusalem, May 14.**  
Twenty-four Jewish settlers awaiting trial at Acre Prison, North Palestine, ended a four-day hunger strike today on being promised that their grievances that they were beaten during fingerprinting would be investigated.

The settlers were arrested on Feb. 24 following shooting near their village in Upper Galilee and the seizure of an arms cache in the vicinity.—Reuter.

Gill University medical professor.—Reuter.

## MAJESTIC

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## GERMANS HELD

**Nuremberg, May 14.**  
Six German civilians, all men, have been arrested by Allied military police scouring the suburban Erlangen area for clues pointing to the fatal shooting of two American enlisted men in a jeep on Friday night.

The six are being held for further enquiries, security of officers announced, because their identity papers were incomplete and they were unable to explain their presence in the area.—Associated Press.

## BRITISH OBSERVERS

**LONDON, MAY 14.**  
The British and United States Governments have accepted a Greek invitation to send missions to Greece to observe the revision of the electoral rolls in preparation for the plebiscite on whether King George shall return to the country. The French attitude is not yet known.—Reuter.



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## INSURING U.S. EXPORTERS

Washington, May 14.  
A Bill to establish a \$100,000,000 insurance division of the Export and Import Bank in order to insure American exporters against the risk of non-payment of foreign customers has been prepared by Senators Pepper, of Florida, and Murray, of Montana, both democrats. Pepper said the "measure would not provide a subsidy for American exporters. The fundamental of the contemplated system is that premium incomes shall be sufficient to defray the costs of the system's operation and any loss incurred. Other nations have for years provided export credit insurance for their trade.—Associated Press.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrivals  
Yesterday:—S.S. Inga Victory from Shanghai. S.S. Tao from Kure, S.S. Oradel, S.S. Bengal from Singapore and S.S. Bianca from Shanghai.

Scheduled Arrivals  
Today:—M.F.A. War Bharata from Singapore, H.S. Karan from Kure and U.S.S. Orlek.  
Tomorrow:—U.S.S. Adna, H.M.S. Phasant from Pratas and S.S. Seapool from Seattle.

Departures  
Yesterday:—H.M.S. Oceanway for Singapore, S.S. E Sang for Shanghai and S.S. Brockley Moor for Singapore.

Scheduled Departures  
Today:—nil.  
Tomorrow:—S.S. Samphill for Milke and H.M.S. Whimblet with H.D.M.L. 1082 to Hainan.

## Silk Prices May Go Lower

NEW YORK, MAY 14.  
EASTERN-UNITED STATES SILK MANUFACTURERS EXPECT COMPETITION OF JAPANESE, CHINESE AND ITALIAN SILK SOON TO FORCE PRICES LOWER IN THE AMERICAN AND OTHER WORLD MARKETS. "EXPECT SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER PRICES OF RAW SILK AND FINISHED SILK ITEMS AS COMPARED WITH RECENT HIGHS," SAID THE MARKET ADVISORY SERVICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL BUREAU, A PRIVATE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION. "THEY WILL CONTINUE, HOWEVER, SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE PRE-WAR PRICES. DEMAND FOR SILK ITEMS WILL EXPAND WITH A SHARP GAIN IN SUPPLY, AND ESPECIALLY WITH LOWER PRICES."

When the government agency, War Assets Corporation, sold 3,000 bales of surplus raw silk in February, buyers paid an average of about \$11.75 a pound. Hosiery manufacturers paid as high as \$22.25 a pound for fine quality silk.

The Journal of Commerce, a newspaper of business, reports some important silk buyers have stated they will pay at the most \$9 a pound for Japanese silk recently arrived in the United States, a 2,600-bale shipment now being tested at Hoboken, New Jersey. An executive of the U. S. Testing Company, which is grading the Japanese silk, estimated its value at about \$2,000,000, or the equivalent of \$6 a pound.

## Price Ceilings

The Japanese silk, first of imports expected to be about 10,000 bales (of 133 pounds each) monthly, was imported by the government agency, United States Commercial Company. The silk will be sold within the next few weeks.

Manufacturers of women's stockings and other silk textiles were increasingly impatient for revision or removal of price ceilings by the government Office of Price Administration. Retail price ceilings on silk stockings were set during the war at \$1.35 to \$1.65 a pair, based on a pre-war price of \$3.08 a pound for raw silk. In order to make a profit on stockings made from silk bought at present prices manufacturers say silk stockings would be priced at nearly \$4 a pair at retail.

Stocking manufacturers said that any sales of silk stockings would be delayed until removal or revision of controls over retail sales prices. Price controls were removed from raw silk in January. Nevertheless, hosiery manufacturers were reported planning to make silk stockings in anticipation of elimination of government price controls. Some manufacturers expected silk stockings to be on sale by the end of May.

## More Shipments

Additional silk was reported en route from Japan, China and Italy. The Journal of Commerce said three large shipments of Japanese silk, two shipments of Chinese silk and three shipments of Italian silk were expected to be en route to the United States shortly.

The first shipment of Italian silk which arrived aboard the steamship Notre Dame Victory—783 bales weighing 54,612.1 kilograms—was consigned to private manufacturers. Market reports said 78 percent Italian silk was offered at \$10.75 a pound, 81 percent silk was offered at \$11 a pound and 83 percent silk at \$11.25 a pound. More than 600 bales (133 pounds per bale) of Chinese silk was expected to arrive.

Chinese and Italian silk is being imported by private silk merchants. Japanese silk imports are under government control, and will continue under government control for some time, it was understood.—Associated Press.

## N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, May 13.  
Individualized strength persisted in the N.Y. Stock market today although light selling pressure put many leading issues on the losing side.

Buying was again based partly on earnings and dividends, split-up possibilities and faint hopes of labour adjustments. Dealings were quiet throughout the session. Transfers totalled 1,260,000 shares.

Dow Jones Averages ... \$ 70.92  
30 Industrials ... 207.34  
20 Rails ... 64.04  
16 Utilities ... 43.00  
Adams Express \$23, Alaska Juneau \$8, American Can \$90, American Smelting \$88, American Telephone \$104, American Tobacco \$99, American Waterworks \$25, Anaconda Copper \$47, Aviation Corporation \$11, Baldwin \$84, Barnsdall \$30, Bendix Aviation \$46, Bethlehem Steel \$105, Boeing \$27, Borden Co. \$55, Canadian Pacific \$13, J.I. Case \$47, Eastman Kodak \$52, Electric Light & Power \$27, General Electric \$46, General Motors \$73, Goodrich \$80, Goodyear \$74, Homestead Mining \$46, International Harvester \$90, International Paper \$21, International Tel. & Tel. \$24, Johns Manville \$16, Kennecott Copper \$58, Montgomery Ward \$100, National Distillers \$84, National Lead \$39, New York Central RR \$25, Packard Motors \$10, Pan American Airways \$20, Pennsylvania RR \$41, Radio Corporation \$10, Real Silk \$30, Republic Steel \$36, Reynolds Tobacco \$44, Schenley \$80, Sears Roebuck \$47, Shell Oil \$39, Socony Vacuum \$17, Southern Pacific \$14, Standard Oil of Calif \$56, Standard Oil of New Jersey \$78, Studebaker \$31, Union Bag \$34, Union Carbide \$119, U.S. Rubber \$77, U.S. Steel \$85, Westinghouse \$36, Youngstown Sheet & Tube \$75.—Associated Press.

## U.S. COTTON

New York, May 13.  
Cotton prices:—May \$27.34 bid, July \$27.59, October \$27.73, December \$27.78, March \$27.80, May (1947) \$27.87, Middling Spot \$28.15.  
New Orleans Cotton:—July \$27.40 bid, October \$27.60, December \$27.75, March \$27.80.—Associated Press.

## N.Y. EXCHANGES

New York, May 13.  
Foreign Exchange Market:—T.T. on Montreal \$0.9081, London \$4.03, Paris \$0.84, Buenos Aires (free market) \$24.40, Rio de Janeiro \$5.25, Mexico \$20.05, Amsterdam (Horn) \$37.50, Brussels \$2.29, Batavia (guilder) \$37.90, Singapore \$47.50, Bombay \$30.35, Hong Kong \$25.25.—Associated Press.

Washington, May 14.  
Railroad spokesmen today asserted the lines will show a deficit of \$345,000,000 this year unless the inter-State Commerce Commission approves a 25 percent increase in freight rates.—Associated Press.

## Secret British Treaty Jolts U.S.

Ottawa, May 14.  
United States and Canadian cooperation in mapping a defence of the Northern Hemisphere, received its first sharp jolt today since years ago.

The jolt was delivered by the agreement among Canada, Britain and Newfoundland, signed secretly on April 8 and announced several days ago, concerning the defense of strategic Newfoundland.

The United States has 99-year leases on several defence bases on Newfoundland, with about \$200,000,000 invested in them. The United States considers herself the principal defender of this island that controls the airways and seaways against attack from Europe.

## No Change

American officials expressed surprise that the agreement was made without their knowledge, after seven years of frank and open wartime cooperation in plans for continental defence.

In Washington, however, officials said the agreement involved no change in the relations of the United States with Canada and Newfoundland. The Canadian view, as explained officially, is the agreement did not affect the United States nor did it require consultation, and it merely "tidies up" the situation regarding Canadian defence installations in Newfoundland built during the war.

under agreements 'expiring at the end of the war.

## Air Defence

The agreement, which is effective for three years, provides for the return to Newfoundland of control of air bases which were operated by Canada during the war and covers future air services.

American officials are concerned because it also provides for occasional conferences for future defence coordination, but the United States was omitted.—Associated Press.

## RUSSIANS VERY DECENT

Frankfurt, May 14.  
Major-General Cecil Moore, United States Army's Chief Engineer in Europe, said yesterday that Russian sentries fired over his head while he was on route to the Leipzig Fair, but declared "We were going the wrong way and they wished to attract our attention."  
Moore said that the reported protest to the Soviet zone commander was false. "We were very decent when the Russians were very decent when we explained we had been confused," Moore said.—Associated Press.

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S.S. WINGSANG from Shanghai 16th May

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S.S. KUTSANG (Operators P. & O.) Buoy A 8.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

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S.S. "HUPEH" (No passengers) Noon 18th May

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"MYRTLEBANK"	Bombay	May 20th
"SAMTYNE"	Karachi & Bombay	May 20th

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SAILING TO PORT SAID, LIVERPOOL VIA STRAITS.

Ship	From	Due
GLAUCUS	16th May	
ADRASTUS	6th June	
CLENFINLAS	7th June	
LAOMEDON	20th June	

## VESSEL DUE

Ship	From	Due
GLENFINLAS	from U.K. via Straits	late May
LAOMEDON	do	early June
PRIAM	from New York and San Francisco	early June

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"BENLEDI" " " " " Mid June.

"LOKSANG" " " " " End May.

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## BRIDGE NOTES

Knowing when to shift from one suit to another is one of the most important features of defensive play. East made a wise choice in today's hand:

South, Dealer  
Both sides vulnerable

S. Q 8 6 4	H. Q 10 9	D. K J 10	C. J 10
S. 10 9 5 2	H. 8 7 4 3	D. 6 2	C. K 8 8
S. A 3	H. 6 5 2	D. A Q 7 6 4	C. 7 6 2

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1NT Pass 2NT Pass  
3NT Pass 4NT Pass

West thought briefly about making an opening lead from his hopeless hand, and finally hit upon the device of spades. East won with the spade Ace and, in his turn, did some thinking. It was pretty clear that the spade suit could not be depended upon to provide the bulk of the tricks needed to defeat the contract. Hence there was no real point in continuing the suit; the part of wisdom, rather, was to look for a suit which would have some chance to beat three no-trump.

East's long diamond suit seemed to fill the bill, so East returned the five of diamonds at the second trick. Dummy won with the ten of diamonds and South found himself unable to fulfill his contract. He could win three spades, three hearts, and one club in addition to the diamond already taken. The only play for nine tricks lay in a successful club finesse.

But when South tried the club finesse, West won with the club King and returned a diamond. East was then able to take four diamond tricks, defeating the contract.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S. K 4	H. Q 7 5 3	D. K 8 3	C. Q 7 6 2
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The bidding:  
Jacoby Schenken You Maier  
1S Pass 1NT Pass  
2D Pass (7)

ANSWER: Bid two no-trump. Your hand is considerably better than your partner may expect; and you show your extra strength and game hopes by this bid. If your partner has only a minimum opening bid, you ought to be fairly safe at two no-trump or three diamonds.

Question  
Today you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:

Jacoby Schenken You Maier
1S Pass 1NT Pass
2D Pass 2NT Pass
3D Pass (1)

What do you bid? (Answer: Tomorrow.)



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## "WAR IS LEGAL" Jap. Defendants Ask For Dismissal Of Charges

### ATOM BOMB

New York, May 14. A joint announcement by the U.S. Army and Navy said that the United States has no more powerful atomic bomb than that dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, last year, a Washington dispatch to the "New York Times" revealed today. This announcement answered charges abroad that the United States had developed a bomb with more devastating energy.

"The bomb which will be used at Nagasaki is of the same type and of the same power as the bomb which was used at Nagasaki. It is the best type we have available," the announcement said.

## Tokyo War Trial Arguments

(By MORRIE RANDSBERG)

TOKYO, MAY 14. FIVE OF THE 28 JAPANESE DEFENDANTS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY, SOUGHT DISMISSAL OF THE INDICTMENT CHARGING THEM WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR JAPAN'S POLICY OF AGGRESSION.

FORMER PREMIER BARON HICHIRO HIRANUMA AND FOUR OTHERS JOINED IN A NEW LEGAL MOVE CONTENDING THAT THE TRIAL BY REPRESENTATIVES OF ONE OF THE ALLIED NATIONS WHICH DEFEATED JAPAN DENIED THEM "A LEGAL, FAIR AND IMPARTIAL HEARING."

## HOUSING REPORT ISSUED

(Continued from Page 5)

restrictive legislation at the present time would increase the high cost of living and aggravate the existing tendency towards inflation.

The majority of proposals would not interfere with the existing system of building, but would require the use of materials and labour remain high, unless Government assistance in the form of a subsidy is granted to them.

(xx) Finance alone, without the immediate prospect of obtaining materials, would be insufficient. "Easy" money combined with lack of materials would push prices up and the tendency towards general inflation would become marked.

(xxi) The cost of reconstruction should be borne by the community as a whole and not only by the owners of damaged and destroyed property.

(xxii) In order to spread the cost over a period of years, any subsidy should be repaid out of taxation, but care must be taken that the cost does not fall on the poorer classes.

(xxiii) European type accommodation has suffered proportionately far more damage than Chinese type accommodation. A subsidy is advocated, but if the cost is to be borne by the community as a whole, great care must be exercised in the apportioning of the subsidy to avoid discrimination between the different classes of the population.

### Recommendations

In view of the foregoing conclusions the Committee recommends—

(i) That adequate building materials be purchased and imported by Government without delay. The importation of transport and building materials of all descriptions is of paramount importance.

No time should be lost in acquiring as much as possible of the surplus stocks of the Australian and U.S. Forces in the Pacific, and the necessary financial facilities should be afforded.

All building materials imported into the Colony should be registered in a Government pool.

An adequately staffed Stores Department, with men experienced in buying and handling engineering and building construction stores, should be organised by Government.

The services of local firms should be enlisted for importation, storage, and distribution of materials.

Local production potential should be encouraged and utilised to the fullest extent.

### Subsidies

(ii) That Government should decide on a policy to assist property-owners to provide the necessary housing accommodation. Assistance should be given, conditional on reconstruction being completed within a specified period.

(a) by allocating materials from the above-mentioned Government pool to property-owners in such a way as to make available the largest number of dwellings as soon as possible, having regard to the interests of the community as a whole; and

(b) by subsidising the cost of repairs to a price level closer to that existing when restrictive legislation was introduced.

(c) That Government should have selected blocks of property, such as apartment buildings, terraces of houses and tenements, repaid where necessary, and sub-let to approved tenants.

(iv) That Government should investigate the desirability of developing new areas for building adequate accommodation for its own employees.

(v) That so long as the housing shortage remains acute, rent restrictive legislation should not be removed.

### Crown Leases

(vi) That speedy decision should be made regarding Crown leases due to expire in the near future.

(vii) That adequate technical staff be engaged, and that every facility be afforded for the return of P.W.D. employees and others who are essential to supervise and carry out any building programme.

The Committee wish to stress the urgency of the tasks involved, and therefore feel that the provision of personnel for the prompt execution of any plans which may be adopted is a matter of immediate importance.

(viii) That Government should state its building and reconstruction policy without delay.

(ix) That a Senior Executive Officer be appointed to the staff of His Excellency the Governor with powers equivalent to those of a Minister of Reconstruction, whose sole duty it shall be to co-ordinate and direct the work of reconstruction and housing.

New York, May 14. The emergency food collection drive to obtain canned food for relief of starving millions abroad began today throughout the United States. The campaign will be organized in 16,000 cities with all collections turned over to U.N.R.R.A.—Associated Press.

## Jews To Set Up Govt. By Force

New York, May 14.

Doctor Louis Altman, President of the United Zionists Revisionist Organization of Palestine, announced here today that the group will set up with armed force, if necessary, a provisional Jewish Government for Palestine this year or next.

The Government's first task will be the repatriation of 1,000,000 Jews in the first year of its existence, Mr. Altman said. He told a news conference that the provisional government would be established because Britain failed in its mandate and because "it broke all its obligations to Jews and lost all legal and moral right to convince the Government of Palestine."

Mr. Altman, who is also the chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Zionist Organization, discounted Arab threats of a holy war, declaring "they are taken

seriously nowhere in the Middle East."

He compared his group's government with the provisional government maintained by General de Gaulle while Marshal Petain headed the Vichy regime.

Asked about the possibilities of British opposition, Mr. Altman said, "I do not know but maybe this government will be recognized, but if it involves a struggle, that will also be part of our activities, as violence is the only language the British Government understands."—Associated Press.

### SCHMELING

London, May 14. Max Schmeling, the former German world boxing champion, was today sentenced by a military government tribunal in Hamburg to three months' imprisonment and fined 10,000 marks, for inflicting military government orders, the British News Service in Germany reports.—Reuter.

### U.S. Baseball

New York, May 14. In the American League Boston resumed its winning ways, defeating the New York Yankees 3 to 1 before the season's largest crowd, more than 68,000 fans. Harris pitched for the victors.

The Detroit Tigers stretched their winning streak to seven straight games, the longest in two seasons, defeating Chicago's White Sox 4 to 1. Dizzy Trout was the winning pitcher.

Washington and Philadelphia split a doubleheader, the Athletics taking the opener 6 to 4 and the Senators the second, 3 to 1. Fowler was credited as the winning hurler in the first, and Niggeling in the second.

St. Louis and Cleveland likewise divided a twin bill. Bob Feller pitched the Indians to victory 4 to 3 in 10 innings in the first game the Browns taking the second, 9 to 3 with Shirley the winning pitcher.

Scores: R. H. E.  
Boston . . . . . 3 3 0  
New York . . . . . 1 3 3  
Chicago . . . . . 1 7 1  
Detroit . . . . . 4 8 0  
Washington . . . . . 4 0 1  
Philadelphia . . . . . 6 11 1  
Second game:  
Washington . . . . . 3 10 1  
Philadelphia . . . . . 1 4 0  
First game:  
St. Louis . . . . . 3 0 2  
Cleveland . . . . . 4 9 0  
Second game:  
St. Louis . . . . . 9 12 1  
Cleveland . . . . . 3 0 2  
In the National League Chicago beat Pittsburgh 3 to 1.

Augie Galan and Ed Stevens smashed out home runs to lead Brooklyn to a 13 to 4 victory over Philadelphia with Lombardi pitching for the Dodgers.

Cincinnati took both ends of a doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals, the Reds winning the first game 4 to 2 in 10 innings with Bucky Walters pitching, and the second game 5 to 1 with Blackwell in the pitcher's box.

Boston went on a batting spree to defeat the New York Giants 6 to 5 in the first of a doubleheader, and then won the second game 7 to 6. The Red Sox took 11 innings to down their opponents in the second contest. Blackwell was the winning pitcher in the opener and Wright in the second.

Scores: R. H. E.  
Pittsburgh . . . . . 1 7 1  
Chicago . . . . . 3 8 1  
Philadelphia . . . . . 4 10 2  
Brooklyn . . . . . 13 13 1  
First game:  
Cincinnati . . . . . 4 12 1  
St. Louis . . . . . 2 6 1  
Second game:  
Cincinnati . . . . . 5 7 2  
St. Louis . . . . . 1 3 1  
—Associated Press.

Major League leaders:  
Batting—Reese, Brooklyn .411.  
Runs—Ryan, Boston, 21.  
Runs batted in—Holmes, Boston, 18.  
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 31.  
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 8.  
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 3.  
Home runs—Mize, New York, 6.  
Stolen bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 8.  
Pitching—Lanier, St. Louis, won 4 lost none, average 1000.  
American  
Batting—Pesky, Boston, .394.  
Runs—Pesky, 31.  
Runs batted in—Doerr, Boston, 29.  
Hits—Pesky, 43.  
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 12.  
Triples—Spence, Washington, 4.  
Home runs—Dimaggio, New York, 6.  
Stolen bases—Case, Cleveland, 5.  
Pitching—Harris, Boston, won six lost one, average 1000.  
—Associated Press.

### STOP PRESS

London, May 14. India's cricket team defeated Surrey at the Oval by nine wickets in their three-day match which ended today. With their overnight score at 172 for one wicket, Surrey batted all the morning in their follow-on second innings and were all out for 388 just before lunch. This, with their first innings of 185, put them only 20 runs ahead of India's first innings total of 484.—Reuter.

## Surrey Fights Uphill Game Against India

(By Leary Constantino, Reuter's Special Correspondent)

THE OVAL GROUND, LONDON, MAY 13. THE INDIAN TOURISTS, SCORING 454 AND DISMISSING SURREY FOR 135, FORCING THEM TO FOLLOW ON 319 RUNS IN ARREARS, LOOKED WELL SET FOR AN EASY VICTORY, BUT THE COUNTY RALLIED STRONGLY IN THEIR SECOND INNINGS, COMPLETING 172 RUNS FOR THE LOSS OF ONE WICKET WHEN STUMPS WERE DRAWN AT THE END OF THE SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

THE TOURISTS ARE STILL IN A FAIRLY STRONG POSITION (SURREY ARE 147 BEHIND) BUT A DRAW IS NOT RULED OUT IN VIEW OF THE STRENGTH OF THE SURREY XI IN BATTING. BUT WHATEVER HAPPENS IN THE REMAINDER OF THE PLAY, THIS MATCH WILL BE MEMORABLE FOR THOSE WHO SAW IT.

The Indians will certainly not forget it, for they piled up the mammoth total, after a poor start, of 454. They set an all-time English last wicket partnership record and Nayudu accomplished the first hat-trick of the tour.

Surrey started their uphill task with the knowledge of possible defeat and the slightest chances of victory. Against steady bowling, their batsmen took chances, paid the penalty and crashed badly for 135.

The highlight of their collapse was the slow bowler Nayudu's hat-trick, which was achieved in a most spectacular fashion. He got Fishlock out with a very bad ball, the England batsman treading on the wicket in attempting a big hit.

Nigel, Surrey's captain, then played a goolly into the hands of sly mid-off, and with the third delivery, A. V. Bedser never attempted to play a goolly, which pitched near the off stump.

### Smart Fielding

India's fielding was keen, with Gul Mohamed excelling in the outfield.

Bannister and Hazare again kept a steady length but twice when Bannister pitched short Gregory pulled him for a leg boundary. In view of the precarious position neither Gregory nor Fishlock were inclined to take chances and the score rose slowly.

Sohoni relieved Bannister and though pitching an occasional short ball failed to induce Gregory to bring off his favourite hook shot and get caught at deep square leg.

Nayudu could not strike such a good length as in the first innings. Gregory swept him to leg boundary, sending up 50 and Fishlock twice cracked full tosses for four.

The batsmen were now gaining the upper hand and only good work by Gul Mohamed, who cut off a number of certain looking fours, kept the run-getting down.

Fishlock was very severe on Mankad's left-arm slow and was the first to reach 50 in 75 minutes.

Gregory sent up the hundred as Saravato went on. The new bowler's first over yielded 14 runs. Gregory followed with his 50 four minutes later and Surrey were making a good recovery.

### Good Recovery

Fishlock changed bats and showed the new one to his liking by taking two fours off Hazare, one a powerful on drive and the other a fine cover drive. The England batsmen were now showing their ability.

The Indians' first success came at 144 when Merchant held a powerful drive by Fishlock at mid-off. Merchant hurt his hand slightly in bringing off the catch. Fishlock batted 105 minutes, hit 12 fours in a very fine innings and made an aggregate for the match of 145.

### Steady Batting

Mankad slipped when trying to stop a ball and fell heavily on the left elbow. He left the field for massage but except for a slight lag the injury was not serious.

Gregory and Squires batted steadily for the final 25 minutes. Shinde, holding substitute for Mankad, at square leg nearly brought off a difficult catch from Squires.

At the close of play, the Surrey total was 172 for one and they were still 147 behind. Gregory was 70 not out. Fishlock 53, Squires 19 not out. About 5,000 spectators watched the day's cricket. Saturday's gate receipts were £397.—Reuter.

With their overnight score at 172 runs for one wicket, Surrey continued their batting in the third day play against the Indian tourists, and just before lunch were all out for 388, leaving the Indians with 20 runs to win.

The tourists scored 454 in their first innings, while Surrey could only get 135.—Reuter.

### Golf Prospects

Montreal, May 14. Canada and America are both anxious to see British golf professionals but there is no sign of any, except champion Dick Burton, who sails at the end of the month, who will be able to afford the time and money for the trip.

An invitation has been extended, however, to David (Dai) Ryan, big tournament winner earlier in the season, to travel and join Burton for the \$500 match with Byron Nelson for the winner of the American championship on June 26, the eve of the Canadian open championship.

This follows the news that the Americans have appealed to British professionals through Henry Cotton to resume Ryder Cup matches next year and not wait until 1948, as was intimated would be the case.—Reuter.

### Settling Down

London, May 14. A sign that golf is settling down to the pre-war conditions has been seen in various tournaments already held and now many of the minor fixtures are being restarted and among them is the annual Admirals versus Generals match, which always attracted interest.

The match will be revived today at Camberley Heath, Surrey, when the expected sides will be near the pre-war size of 26.

Already 16 names are promised to support the Admirals, though curiously one is a general—Major-General R. A. D. Brooks of the Royal Marines, a former Navy champion.

Admiral Lord Chatfield and Sir Charles Forbes are among the others.

The pre-war games favoured the Admirals, who won seven and lost three of the matches played, though the generals won in 1939.—Reuter.

### LAWTON ILL

London, May 14. D. M. Lawton, England's captain who played such a sterling part in the football victory over Switzerland on Saturday, was unable to attend the banquet to the teams which was held in the evening as he was resting at the England team headquarters.

Lawton during the game sustained slight concussion and suffered from its effects during the evening.

Tom Whittaker, a gland's trainer, attended Lawton and described his condition as "not serious."—Reuter.

Belgrade, May 14. Yugoslavia won the first two singles against Egypt in the first round of the Davis Cup tie here yesterday. Punces beating Shafel 6-0, 6-1 and 6-3 and Minc beating Najar 7-5, 6-1 and 6-3. The winners will meet Turkey or Czechoslovakia in the next round.—Reuter.

Brussels, May 14. Belgium qualified to meet China in the second round of the European Davis Cup eliminations on Monday, defeating Monaco in the doubles match after taking the two opening singles matches on Sunday.—Associated Press.

## LESNEVICH IN LONDON

London, May 14. With ringside seats selling at £21 each, a record sale for the British indoor fight may be established tonight when Gus Lesnevich, World Light-Heavyweight Boxing Champion from Cliffside, New Jersey, risks his crown against British title-holder, Freddie Mills.

Mills had to skip rope continuously in order to keep his weight below 174 lbs, the maximum weight. Lesnevich is expected to weigh in about 174 lbs.

Most critics predict that Mills, who was demobilized from the Royal Air Force only two months ago, lacks experience against big-time opposition and will be out-pointed by the veteran American fighter.—Associated Press.

St. Louis, May 14.

The New York Yankees became the first Major League team today to inaugurate air travel as a means to meet schedules. They landed here in a chartered four-engine DC-4, carrying 44 passengers including 30 players and manager Joe McCarthy, who said he planned to use the plane on all future western trips.—Associated Press.

### RADIO

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1946. "CLASSICAL REQUEST HOUR."

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.K.T. 12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary. 12.35 p.m.—Music from the Films. 1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements. 1.10 p.m.—New Mayfair Orchestra. 1.30 p.m.—A Tchaikovsky Programme. 2.00 p.m.—Close Down. 2.40 p.m.—Joe Loss & His Orchestra. 2.50 p.m.—Half An Hour with Jerome Kern. 7.30 p.m.—"Music Time"—ENSA. 8.00 p.m.—London Relay—News. 8.10 p.m.—International Concert Orchestra. 8.30 p.m.—"Classical Request Hour." 9.00 p.m.—Pat Russell, Denny Dennis & Sam Costa with Sidney Torch at the Organ—ENSA. 10.00 p.m.—London Relay—News. 10.05 p.m.—The Kentucky Minstrels. 10.25 p.m.—Variety. 10.40 p.m.—Light Opera Selection. 11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

### RADIO SEAC

Radio SEAC, Caylon, the Services station, broadcasting on a frequency of 15120 Kc/s (19.84 metres) and 6075 Kc/s (49.38 metres) from 6 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. (Indian Standard Time) is 3 1/2 hours behind H.K. time.

It is marked "as produced by Overseas Recorded Broadcasting Service, and items marked "London Transcription Service."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th. 0600 Music On The Air; 0630 The News and Home News (BBC); 0645 Morning Star; 0700 Musical Theatre Of The Air (BBC); 0800 The News, and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 0810 Programme Announcements; 0815 Variety from London (BBC); 0845 Overseas Concerts (BBC); 0900 The News and Home News (BBC); 0940 Programme Announcements; 0945 Strictly Odd; 1000 These Were The Hits; 1030 Showtime; 1100 News Headlines; 1101 Interlude In Blue; 1115 Top Billing; 1200 News Headlines; 1201 Yours For The Asking; 1300 Over to America; 1330 The News (BBC); 1340 Bandstand; 1400 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra; 1430 Spotlights For Two; 1500 Songs From The Show; 1530 Around The Capitals; 1600 British Band Of The AEF; 1630 The News and Home News (BBC); 1645 Keyboard Club; 1715 India and Ceylon Half Hour; 1745 At The Console; 1800 World and Home News; 1805 Yours For The Asking; 1900 SEAC Rhythm Club; 1930 Wednesday Symphony Mozart; D Minor Piano Concerto; 2015 Trans-Atlantic Rhythm; 2030 Radio Newsworld (BBC); 2045 Programme Announcements; 2050 Forces Favourites (BBC); 2130 The News, and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 2145 Dancer Music; 2200 Scottish Half Hour (BBC); 2230 Close Down.

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